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THE
CANADIAN CLUB
WINNIPEG



**ANNUAL REPORT
NINETEEN - FIFTEEN**

Eleventh Annual Report

OF

The Canadian Club of Winnipeg



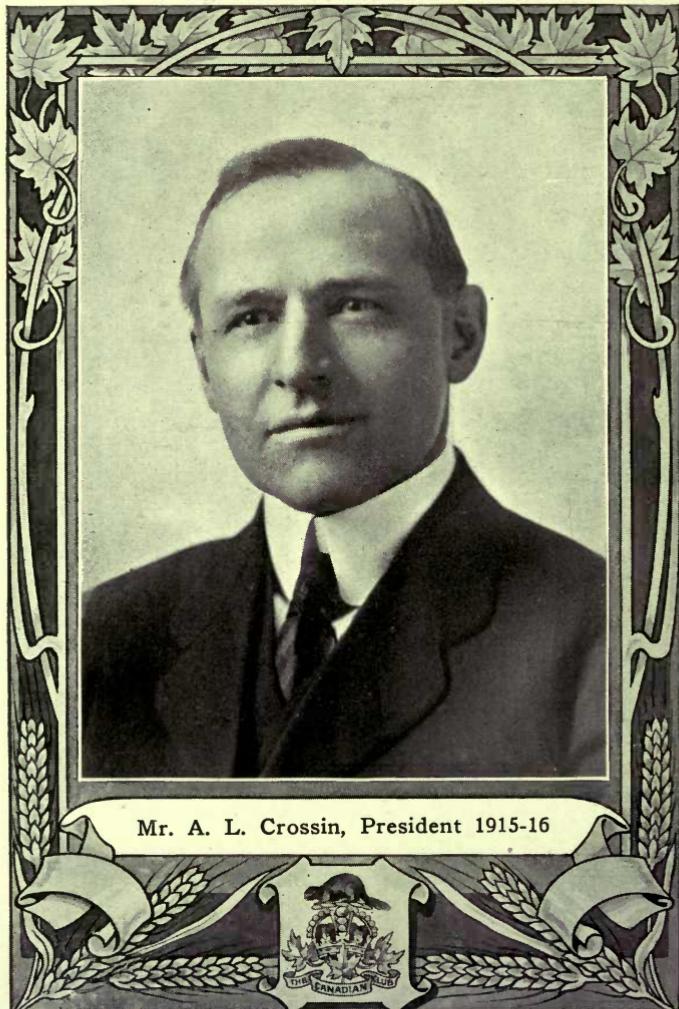
SEASON OF 1914-1915

OFFICERS
CANADIAN CLUB, WINNIPEG
1914-1915

President	THOS. R. DEACON, C.E.
First Vice-President.....	D. M. DUNCAN
Second Vice-President.....	R. W. CRAIG
Literary Correspondent.....	J. A. STEVENSON
Honorary Chaplain.....	The Rt. Rev. S. P. MATHESON, Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of all Canada.
Honorary Secretary.....	R. H. SMITH
Honorary Treasurer.....	CRAWFORD GORDON

Executive Committee

A. L. CROSSIN	J. N. SEMMENS	MAX STEINKOPF
H. DETCHON		W. A. MATHESON
PROF. F. W. BRODRICK		H. B. SHAW
C. W. ROWLEY		



Mr. A. L. Crossin, President 1915-16

Minutes of the 11th Annual Meeting of the
THE CANADIAN CLUB OF WINNIPEG,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, President, J. R. Deacon.

PRESIDENTS
of
THE CANADIAN CLUB OF WINNIPEG

~~since Organization~~

Organized 1904

1904-5	J. S. EWART, K.C.
1905-6	SIR ALBERT AIKINS, K.C.
1906-7	G. R. CROWE
1907-8	SIR WILLIAM WHYTE
1908-9	LT.-COL. J. B. MITCHELL
1909-10.....	REV. C. W. GORDON, D.D.
1910-11.....	ISAAC PITBLADO, K.C.
1911-12.....	W. SANFORD EVANS
1912-13.....	C. N. BELL, F.R.G.S.
1913-14.....	C. W. ROWLEY
1914-15.....	T. R. DEACON, C.E.

**HONORARY
LIFE MEMBERS**

10

**Honorary Life Members
of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg**

**FIELD MARSHALL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND
STRATHERN, K.G.**

HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.

LORD MILNER, G.C.B.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, K.C.V.O.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL, K.C.B., F.R.G.S

MAJOR-GENERAL S. B. STEELE, C.B., M.V.O.

Rt. Hon. SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN

Minutes of the 12th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg, held on 26th November, 1915, T. R. Deacon, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was submitted as follows:

Winnipeg, 26th November, 1915.

To the Members of the Canadian Club
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:

Your Executive have pleasure in presenting the Eleventh Annual Report of the Club.

The effects of the European War upon Canada have been of a varied character. Commercial and Industrial interests have to some extent suffered from the existing condition of things. Our people, however, have been actuated by a splendid optimism, and an unflinching loyalty to the motherland. The patriotic note has been very often sounded by our speakers during the year, and our members have met it with an enthusiastic response. At the present time over 100 members of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg, including four members of your present Executive Committee, are serving their King and Country, and our Roll of Honor includes the names of not a few of Winnipeg's best known and most representative citizens. But this by no means expresses our practical loyalty; as a matter of fact, there are very few of our members who are not, directly or indirectly, "doing their bit"—for the Empire.

The Club, during the year, has done a considerable amount of work which has been of some service to the

great cause of Education, especially in the realm of History and Civics.

To keep in memory those who have rendered distinguished service to Canada and to the Empire, and to commemorate outstanding events in the history of our country, the flag was flying on the Canadian Club flag-staff at the corner of Main Street and Burrows Avenue on the anniversary of the following:

When Canada Became British	Feb.	10—1763
Birthday of John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada	Feb.	25—1752
The Constitutional Act—granting increased powers of Government to Canada—passed by the British House of Commons	Mch.	7—1791
R.N.W.M.P., Yukon Patrol—Death of Insp. Fitzgerald.....	Mch.	22—1911
The Scott South Pole Expedition—Death of Captain Scott	Mch.	29—1912
Birth of Sir John Franklin, the great Explorer.....	April	16—1786
Birth of the Duke of Wellington, the great Soldier.....	May	1—1769
Death of Dr. David Livingstone, the great Explorer and Missionary	May	1—1873
Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Discoverer of Newfoundland....	June	10—1578
Arrival of Lord Selkirk Settlers.....	June	25—1811
Birth of Lord Nelson, the great Naval Hero.....	Sept.	29—1758
Birth of Sir Isaac Brock, Leader of the British Forces in the War of 1812	Oct.	6—1769
Trafalgar Day	Oct.	21—1805
Driving last Spike of C.P.R.	Nov.	7—1885

Articles dealing with these events were published in the daily newspapers, and in some of the non-English papers. These articles were also printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the Winnipeg Public Schools, and in addition copies were mailed to newspapers throughout the West, and were published on the same day as the article appeared in the local papers. It is hoped in this way to stimulate the consciousness of national life, keep alive a just pride in the achievements of the great Empire to which we belong and to inspire the young people of our community of every origin with

a desire to play worthily their part in the development of our Canadian life and institutions.

Our membership, which is now the largest of any Canadian Club in Canada, is thus summarized:

Members who have paid their fees for year 1914-15.....	1698
Members on Active Service or in Training, who have paid fees for year 1914-15	40
Members on Active Service or in Training, being carried on Honor Roll	60
Members transferred from other Clubs, etc.	12
Honorary Life Members	7
 Total Membership	 1817

At the sixteen luncheons held during the year, there has been an average attendance of 427, the largest in the history of the Club, and the addresses delivered were of an unusually high and instructive standard. The following statement gives dates, names of speakers, and subject of address:

- Dec. 5th, 1914.....Hon. Arthur Meighen (Solicitor General for Canada). "The War."
- Dec. 15th, 1914.....Mr. J. S. Woodsworth (Secretary Canadian Welfare League). "The Emigrant Invasion after the War —Are We Ready for It?"
- Dec. 29th, 1914.....Sir Robert Laird Borden (Premier of Canada). "Canada and the Empire."
- Jan. 18th, 1915.....Major-General Hon. Sam Hughes (Minister of Militia). "The Canadian Contingents."
- Feb. 11th, 1915.....Mr. Joseph W. Flavelle (Toronto). "War and Finance."
- Feb. 25th, 1915.....Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson (London, Eng.).
- Mar. 12th, 1915.....Dr. J. G. Rutherford (Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry, Natural Resources Department, Canadian Pacific Railway). "The Interdependence of Farm on City."
- April 14th, 1915.....Mr. John W. Dafoe (Editor of the Manitoba Free Press). "The Press as a Factor in the forming of Public Opinion."
- May 13th, 1915.....Dr. Abraham L. McCrimmon (Chancellor of McMaster University, Toronto). "Some Canadian Interpretations of World Movements To-day."
- May 19th, 1915.....Dr. Charles Sarolea. "Past, Present and Future of Belgium."

- June 29th, 1915.....Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C. (Leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Assembly). "Britannic and Germanic Ideals of Empire."
- Sept. 3rd, 1915.....Colonel J. A. Currie, M.P. (Commandant of the 48th Highland Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force). "The Canadian Troops in Flanders."
- Oct. 8th, 1915.....Major Arthur W. Morley (90th Winnipeg Rifles). "Some Incidents of the 2nd Brigade of the Canadian Expeditionary Force."
- Oct. 15th, 1915.....Mr. A. M. Nanton (Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Manitoba Patriotic Fund). "How the Dependents of our Soldiers are Looked After."
- Oct. 26th, 1915.....The Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair (formerly Governor-General of Canada).
- Nov. 4th, 1915.....Lieutenant J. J. Simons, of Australia. "Australia in War Time."

The moral force of the Canadian Clubs has ever been one of their most noted features, and not a few important reforms have eventuated as the result of its exercise. During the past year, several important resolutions were passed by the Club, notably the following:

"Whereas the British Empire is at war with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey;

"And Whereas many positions of responsibility and trust in Canada are held by those who have come to us from these countries, and who are still in sympathy with their fellow-countrymen in Europe;

"And Whereas such sympathy, though not necessarily inconsistent with an attitude of loyalty to Canada, may in some cases result in injury to the cause for which Canadians are fighting and will in all cases expose the sympathizers to suspicion merited or unmerited;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Club of Winnipeg urge the Government of Canada, the Government and Municipalities of Manitoba, to transfer or suspend for the period of the war all those officers or employees who may reasonably be held to be in sympathy with our enemies, from offices or employment in which

they have it in their power to do harm to Canada or the British Empire."

"The Canadian Club of Winnipeg cordially appreciates the action of the Provincial Government in its restriction of the hours of sale of intoxicating liquor in this Province, as contained in the recent Order-in-Council, commends this policy as one truly patriotic in its scope and application, and urges all citizens to co-operate in its observance and so promote sobriety and economy among our people in this time of national stress."

"That in the opinion of this Club, soldiers returning incapacitated from the front should be given preference in appointment to employment by the Government of Canada and the Provinces or the Civic Service, to positions which they may be qualified to fill, irrespective of their political attachments, as a recognition of their services to the Empire in this great crisis."

"Whereas the Canadian Club of Winnipeg recognizes with pride and gratitude, the heroism of Canadian soldiers on the battlefields of Belgium, and acknowledges the valuable work the Government has already done in raising and equipping men for service at the front;

"And Whereas the Club further recognizes the great severity of the strain upon the resources of the Empire and the momentous character of the issues at stake for humanity;

"Therefore be it resolved that this Club respectfully and earnestly call the attention of the Dominion Government to the extreme importance of making such preparation as will enable Canada in time of need to

exert to the full her strength and resources in the present struggle, and urge the Government:

"1. To maintain the force that represents Canada at the front at the strength of at least double the present number of men provided;

"2. To maintain the present Militia force of Canada and to take immediate steps to proceed to enrol and organize a force as reserve of 250,000 men, to receive preliminary instruction in manœuvre and especially in shooting;

"3. To employ to the utmost limit of their capacity the manufacturing plants of the Dominion for the production of munitions of war or provide them otherwise."

"In view of the great problem, even under normal conditions, of imbuing the many non-English-speaking nationalities of Western Canada with Canadian ideals, this Executive of the Winnipeg Canadian Club regrets that at a time like the present when this difficult problem is aggravated and accentuated, German newspapers, such as 'West Canada' and 'Der Nordwesten,' in Winnipeg; 'Der Courier,' in Regina, and 'Der Alberta Herold,' Edmonton, should publish in their columns editorials and other matter pronouncedly pro-German and designed to convey the impression to our German population that Germany and her Allies are proving victorious.

"And this Executive is strongly of the opinion that the Dominion Government should take immediate steps to suspend said publications pending satisfactory and sufficient guarantees being given that they will refrain from deliberately giving a pro-German color and appearance in the presentation of telegraphic or other war news, or from printing pro-German editorial matter.

"And this Executive would further suggest that other Canadian publications printed in the language of those nations with whom the British Empire is at war should be closely supervised by an official of the Dominion Government, with a view to the prevention of the publication of articles similar to those complained of in the foregoing."

Anyone who has been observing the trend of public affairs must have seen that, in regard to the present war and its concomitants, such resolutions as these, coming from an important body of representative citizens, had a notable effect for good.

The following money grants have been made by the Club during the year:

- \$40.00 towards Tablet in memory of Laurence Irving and his wife.
- \$100.00 to Y.M.C.A. to assist in special work in Military Camps.
- \$200.00 covering free Studentships and Bursaries in the Winnipeg Art School.
- \$100.00 to Boy Scout Movement.
- \$150.00 towards Field Kitchen for 27th Winnipeg Battalion.
- 11,000 Song Sheets supplied to soldiers in Camp Hughes.

The Club also presented prizes to non-English students attending the free evening school classes, conducted under the auspices of the Winnipeg Public School Board, for progress made in acquiring a working knowledge of the English language. During the past year, twenty-eight students were, upon the recommendation of their teachers, awarded prizes.

As in former years, individual and class prizes for proficiency in Canadian History were awarded by the Canadian Club to scholars and schools throughout the Province as follows:

Individual Scholarships of \$20.00 each:

- Leona Wyzykowski, Beausejour, Man.
William Chesney, Teulon, Man.
Dorothy G. Aldis, Deloraine, Man.
Holmfridur Johnson, Arborg, Man.

Class Scholarships of \$20.00 value each:

- Britannia School, St. James, Man.
Teulon School, Teulon, Man.
Arborg School, Arborg, Man.
Alexander School, Alexander, Man.
Glenella School, Glenella, Man.
St. Charles Convent, St. Charles, Man.

In order to encourage and increase the interest being taken by the men of Military District No. 10, who enlisted, and were in training at Camp Hughes, the Canadian Club presented a handsome shield for competition among the various regiments in the Camp for proficiency in the handling of the machine gun. The competition was held at the Camp in October, and was keenly contested, the 44th Battalion being adjudged the winners. Opportunity was taken when this battalion was passing through Winnipeg on its way to the front to present the trophy.



TROPHY PRESENTED BY THE WINNIPEG CANADIAN CLUB FOR COMPETITION
BY MACHINE GUN SECTIONS OF THE BATTALIONS IN TRAINING
AT CAMP HUGHES, MANITOBA, 1915. WON BY 44TH
BATTALION, LT.-COL. WAYLAND, O.C.

OBITUARY

It is not to be expected that a large club like ours, comprising, as it does, all stages of manhood, would pass over twelve months without having to record many losses by death. During 1914-15, fifteen of our number were called away into the great beyond.

Sir Charles Tupper, an Honorary Life Member of our Club, died but a few weeks ago at the advanced age of 96. Apart from his devotion for, and the great services rendered to his country, which caused him to be reverenced in no ordinary way, Sir Charles had a personality which won from all true Canadians the highest esteem.

Mr. N. Bawlf, a former member of our Executive, and Mr. John Leslie, a former Vice-President, passed away after very short illnesses, both universally missed.

Mr. Archibald MacDonald, who also has been called to his rest, was one of Manitoba's pioneers, and was held in much esteem by all who knew him.

Mr. J. H. Brock, associated for many years with the Insurance and Financial interests of the West, was one of our most respected citizens. Mr. John O'Donohue was a faithful member of the Dominion Civil Service, and he was often present at our gatherings, until prevented by the infirmities of old age. The other members who have been taken from us are Messrs. H. W. Nanton, W. A. Knowles, J. B. Pringle, G. E. Todd, F. C. J. Hawkins, W. R. Watson, and Hon. W. H. Montague—all loyal members of the Club.

We should be wanting in gratitude and respect, did we not speak in terms of admiration of Capt. John Geddes and Lieut. R. Hoskins, both of whom died on

the field of battle, fighting bravely for King and Country, and for the cause of righteousness and justice.

"So greet thou well thy dead
Across the homeless sea,
And be thou comforted
Because they died for thee.

Far off they served, but now their deed is done,
For evermore their life and thine are one."

(Henry Newbolt)

Submitted on behalf of the Executive Committee,

T. R. DEACON,
President.

R. H. SMITH,
Hon. Secretary.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Crawford Gordon, the Honorary Treasurer, then submitted the following statement of the finances of the Club:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For Year ending 15th November, 1915

RECEIPTS

Balance 21st November, 1914.....	\$1,091.48
Interest on deposit in Savings Bank.....	25.34
Proceeds Sale of Luncheon Tickets.....	3,333.40
1,738 Memberships	3,476.00
	<u>\$7,926.22</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Association of Canadian Clubs, membership fee	\$ 20.00
Automobile and Cab Hire.....	71.65
Expenses of Speakers.....	37.60
Erection of Flag Pole at Burrows Avenue and Main Street	263.00
Flowers	35.50
Grants—	
Laurence Irving Memorial.....	40.00
Y.M.C.A. (work in military camps).....	100.00
27th Battalion Field Kitchen.....	150.00
Luncheon Expenses	3,733.00
Postage	413.00
Printing and Stationery.....	1,104.35
Scholarships in Public Schools of the Province for proficiency in Canadian History.....	221.40
Prizes to non-English students in Winnipeg Evening Schools for marked progress in acquiring a knowledge of the English language	100.00
Stenographers	263.98
Telegrams	158.95

Verbatim Reports of Addresses delivered during year	87.50
Sundry	102.80
Cash on Hand—	
Savings Bank	\$500.00
Current Account	523.49
	1,023.49
	\$7,926.22

CRAWFORD GORDON, Hon. Treas.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg for the year ending 15th November, 1915, and hereby certify the above to be a true and correct statement of the Receipts and Disbursements for that period.

WM. T. RUTHERFORD } Honorary Auditors.
L. C. HAYES

The report was adopted.

Mr. W. S. Fallis, chairman of the committee appointed to nominate the officers of the Club for the year 1915-1916, submitted the following report of the committee.

President: A. L. CROSSIN

First Vice-President: C. K. NEWCOMBE

Second Vice-President: W. H. Cross

Literary Correspondent: S. R. TARR

Honorary Chaplain: REV. ANDREW BAIRD, D.D.

Honorary Secretary: B. H. SMITH

Honorary Treasurer: CRAWFORD GORDON

Executive Committee**DR. J. R. JONES**

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GALT D. R. FINKELSTEIN
HON. H. A. ROBSON, K.C. WILLIAM ROBERTS C. F. GRAY
M. F. CHRISTIE T. R. DEACON

The report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

HONOR ROLL

Names of Members of Winnipeg Canadian Club
who have gone to the front, or who have enlisted and
are now in training for overseas service.

- Abbott, S. W.
Ackland, C. M.
Alldritt, W. A.
Andrews, Herbert
Baird, J. R.
Barrowclough, S. L.
Bell, Dr. F. C.
Bell, J. K.
Bell, Dr. P. G.
Bell, Dr. T. H.
Benwell, F. W.
Benson, S. Percy
Bingham, R. F.
Black, N. J.
Blanchard, Dr. R. J.
Bonnycastle, S. L.
Bowring, C. T.
Boyle, R. B.
Brick, W. J.
Brodie, Malcolm J.
Burch, R. E.
Burritt, Royal
Burwash, L. T.
Cadham, Dr. F. T.
Cameron, A. P.
Campbell, Dr. Spurgeon
Cherry, H. M.
Choate, A. E.
Chown, Dr. H. H.
Clark, J. St. Clair
Claydon, A.
Collum, W. J.
Cook, Thom. S.
Cope, E. F.
Craggs, G. S.
Crowe, J. A.
Crozier, J. A.

Culver, A. F.
Curran, V.
D'Arcy, N. J.
Davis, W. E.
Deacon, Edgar A.
Dennistoun, R. M.
Dinnen, N. J.
Drummond-Hay, L. V.
Drummond, R.
Duncan, D. M.
Edwards, Harold
Flenley, Ralph
Freeland, F. E.
Gagnon, J. T. C.
*Geddes, John
Gibbs, P. A.
Gordon, Rev. C. W.
Grainger, Harry
Grassie, Wm.
Green, Dr. C. W.
Guild, W. F.
Gunn, C. S.
Gunn, Dr. J. A.
Guthrie, A.
Haffner, E. B.
Hallum, W. B.
Hamber, H. B.
Hansford, J. E.
Harris, G. M.
Harvie, A. K.
Hastings, V. J.
Hawkins, S. S.
Heron, G. R.
Hesketh, J. A.
Hill, A. R.
Hindle, D. A.
Hinds, Fred
*Hoskins, Ronald
Hossie, W. A.
Houblon, R. E. A.
Jamieson, G. W.
Johnstone, E. B.
Jones, Maurice

*Jones, R. E. N.
Jordan, H. K.
Kenny, W. F.
Laing, G. S.
Lake, Wm. A.
Lakie, P.
Laver, E. C.
Lawless, W. T.
Law, Thos.
Lewis, R.
Lindsay, C. V.
Lineham, Dr. D. M.
Lipsett, L. J.
Macaw, W. M.
Macdonell, A. C.
Macdonell, Dr. John
Macfarlane, W. G.
MacKenzie, W. A.
MacLean, N. B. (Major)
Maclean, R. M.
Mainer, R. G.
Mainer, R. H.
McAdam, C. S.
McAlpine, A. D. H.
McClelland, S.
McLean, D.
McMillan, Rev. J. W.
McOnie, R.
McTavish, R. B.
Mermagen, E. W.
Meiklejohn, F. E.
Miller, F. W.
Miller, G. G.
Milbourne, A. J. B.
Milne, C. N. G.
Mitchell, Dr. Ross
Moorehead, Dr. E. S.
Morden, G. W.
Mordy, A. G.
Morley, A. W.
Mullins, H. A.
Murray, Canon J. O.
Musgrave, Dr. W. T.

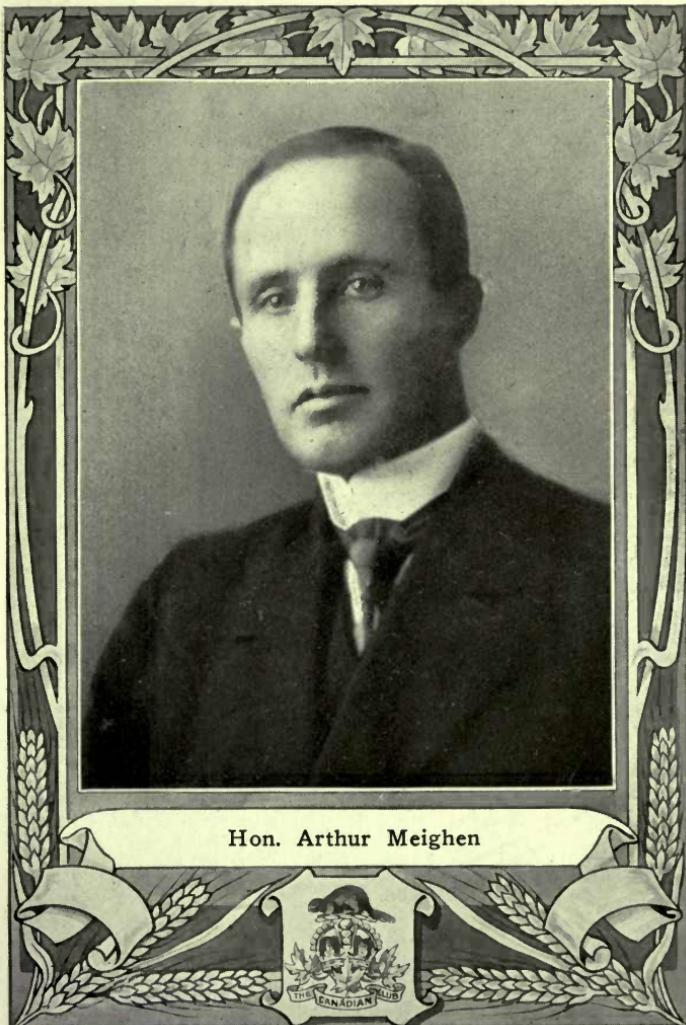
Myers, R. M.
Ney, Frank A.
Ney, F. J.
Newberry, W. F.
Newcombe, C. K.
Newton, J. O.
Nichol, F. T.
Northwood, Geo. W.
Niven, Dr. E. Fielden
O'Grady, G. F. deC.
Osler, H. F.
Paterson, R. W.
Paton, G. M.
Phillips, A. E.
Porter, H. W.
Poussette, G. F. C.
Pratt, Edward S.
Proctor, J. P.
Prowse, Dr. S. W.
Reade, Hubert T.
Richards, S. R.
Richardson, B. V.
Riley, C. S.
*Robertson, J. E.
Roe, J. M.
Ross, A. M. S.
*Ross, Geo. H.
Ross, R. A.
Rutherford, Gerald S.
Ruttan, H. N.
Sadleir, Dr. J. F.
Scroggie, James
Scott, C. M.
Sellwood, R. A.
Semmons, J. N.
Shaw, H. B.
Shore, R. J.
Skaptason, J. B.
Sprague, D. B.
Sprague, D. E.
Sprague, H. C. H.
Spry, W. B.
Steele, S. B.

Sterling, S. L.
Stevenson, J. A.
Stewart, Earl
Stinson, C. R.
Stinson, C. R.
Sutherland, John
Taylor, T. W.
Thomson, R. M.
Thornley, F.
Thornton, Stuart
Todd, Dr. J. O.
Tyrell, C. S.
Wadge, Dr. H. W.
Walker, P.
Ward, J. Stanley
Ward, J. W.
Wardaugh, M. F.
Webb, A. J.
Weld, Geo. H.
West, John E.
Williams, T. O.
Wilson, F. K.
Wilson, Prof. N. R.
Wise, H. A.
Young, A. H.
Young, Dr. F. A.
Young, R. S.
Young, R. S.
Zeglinski, B.

*Killed in Action.

NOTE:

It has been exceedingly difficult to secure a complete list of our members who have enlisted for overseas service, and inadvertently some names which should have been included may have been overlooked. The Secretary would be glad to be advised of any such.



Hon. Arthur Meighen

**CANADA'S RESPONSIBILITY IN THE PRESENT
CRISIS****5th December, 1914.**

Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General for Canada.

Prefacing his address by stating that he purposed speaking of the meaning of the present struggle, of its life and death meaning for us, our country and our civilization, Mr. Meighen said:

"This war is the wars of the past multiplied together. Why then are we a party to it? If we succeed, what should we do? This is a conflict between two schools of thought; the German school on the one hand, of Frederick the Great, of Neitsche, of Bismarck, of Treitschke, and of Jagow; and on the other hand the British school of Bacon, of Burke, of Pitt, of Canning, of Asquith—yes, and of Lincoln and Wilson too! But why are they in conflict? Why cannot they live side by side? Because if the first school is to live and thrive, there is no room on earth for another. The world is making its choice. 'The German state,' says Treitschke, must be the supreme and only sovereign of its destiny and must freely and for itself determine its place in the world.' Sovereignty as he defines it, means release from international obligations wherever they conflict with the interest of that state whose place in the world means all that the sword can carve. They tell us that to profess otherwise is, in Mr. Asquith's translation, 'so much threadbare and nauseating cant.'

"Such is the theory of the state as defined by Treitschke. And they go still further than that. 'Treaties,' he asserts, 'are not restraining. They are self-imposed. They are restrictions placed by the state upon its own actions. That is all a treaty is—and if the state places

a restriction upon itself, the state can remove it.' This would mean, if applied to our own actions, that all the principles around which our race has rallied for two thousand years, all the ordinary virtues as we understand them, have no place in the politics of the world.

"That, gentlemen, is the doctrine pronounced and preached by the most popular philosopher of Germany during the 19th century.

"When Frederick the Great said, one hundred and fifty years ago, 'A great nation that has a chance to humble a rival and does not do so, is a fool,' he was only the forerunner of Neitsche and Treitschke, the voice crying in the wilderness. When Bernhardi wrote in cold ink: 'You have heard it said that a good cause will justify even war, but I say that a good war will sanctify any cause,' he was merely their echo. Jagow was nothing more than their faithful disciple when he gasped at Britain's fidelity to Belgium and called the treaty of 1839 a 'scrap of paper'. The tragedy of it all is that multitudes applauded the one and worshipped the memory of the other.

"The treaty with Belgium's 'scrap of paper,' that is our foundation of this conflict. It is important, vitally important, that we understand it. If we fail to understand that, we cannot get the whole meaning of the struggle. We cannot see the bigness of the issue. It is a conflict of ideas as inevitable as the laws of life and death. We need to understand that, and never to forget it; otherwise we cannot know all that we are fighting for. Science run mad, 'Kultur,' as they call it, has developed a cancer in world politics. Success in this war means its extraction. Defeat (forgive me for mentioning it) would mean the desecration of those principles around which our race has rallied in the storms of life. It would mean the surrender of what to us is the ark of

civilization. It would mean the progressive delivery-over of humanity to a new-fangled paganism.

"An excuse, even a good excuse, will not satisfy the British people, even in the narrow sense of the word justification. We must be convinced, when we are compelled to go to war, that we are compelled to go to war to save our country. To save it from what? From humiliation and annihilation; to preserve it from dishonor and decay (for dishonor is the open door to disintegration). No great country can ever survive the loss of the respect of its people. Veneration for the national honor is the binding force of an empire. Was honor a stake for us in this war? It takes some presumption to ask that question in the hearing of intelligent men. Our country had to fight or prostitute its good faith. What is more, it had to fight or imperil its existence. Belgium stood upon her bond—her cry passed to Great Britain, 'We have kept the faith,' said King Albert, 'Will you keep yours?' Britain chose—all chose.

"It was only when confronted with a choice between keeping our solemn obligations in the discharge of a binding trust in the face of a shameless subservience to naked force, that we threw away the scabbard. 'We do not repent our decision,' so said Asquith, and so says every man who wears the name of Briton.

"You have read the documents, and you have measured the combatants. When you see strength and indolence on one side and weakness and humiliation on the other, it is not usually very difficult to locate right and wrong. Germany said: 'Leave the giant and the dwarf alone to fight this out. The giant is my partner.' 'Not while I live,' said Russia. 'Servia must do right. She must atone her wrong, if wrong there be; but she must not be crushed.' Britain took no side. She promised no support. She exhausted every resource to secure con-

ciliation. What then is charged against her? That she should have stood in shining armor beside Germany and threatened Russia with war if she dared to protect little Servia. 'And because you did not,' says Germany, 'we hold you guilty of all this bloodshed—even for the butchery of Belgium.' Imagine the apostles of 'education and culture' solemnly pressing such humbug on the world. While the war lasts, let us keep these facts alive and lighted in our minds. Surely, if we do and we are men, we need no other incentive. If Canadians read the facts of the white books of the two countries, they will do their duty. But what a time this is for us to live through! It seems like the focus of the eternities. For the rest of our lives, the best measure of our worth will be how we behaved in the war.

"We are in the vortex, and I think we have heard for the last time that the entanglements of Britain, her 'entanglement with Belgium,' is of no interest to us. We are as much in the vortex as if we were in the City of London. The foe that faces us now is greater than the foe that faced Britain in the days of Napoleon. It is the greatest foe that ever confronted a nation, or a combination of nations. We have to win or go down. That is the cardinal truth, and that is all that any man need touch upon. There can be no compromise. A compromise would be a sin against ourselves and our children, against civilization itself. As to the result, we fear not. The soldier on the field, the statesman at the helm, have demonstrated that all the qualities that made us what we are, exist to-day in full measure as in the days gone by.

"The Canadian Government has been and is now loaded with unwonted responsibilities. If we know our duty, we will spare nothing, but bend every energy to the needs of this conflict. The other functions of government we must still perform—but this is the first!

The lives of our sons we hold sacred. Of the wealth of our people we are only trustees. But in this great fight we fail utterly if we spare either to achieve success. Before any failure on our part will expose the common cause to peril, we are prepared to bankrupt this nation.

"We may pass down through the valley of the shadow. But we battle for the undoubted right—and if we see to it that might in this day, two thousand years A.D.,—that might springs to the side of right, for that is our charge; that the world's muscle is behind justice and good faith in a war with selfish aggression—then we will have finished well our great work, and can count our inheritance in terms more blissful than the past has known."

THE IMMIGRANT INVASION AFTER THE WAR— ARE WE READY FOR IT?

15th December, 1914.

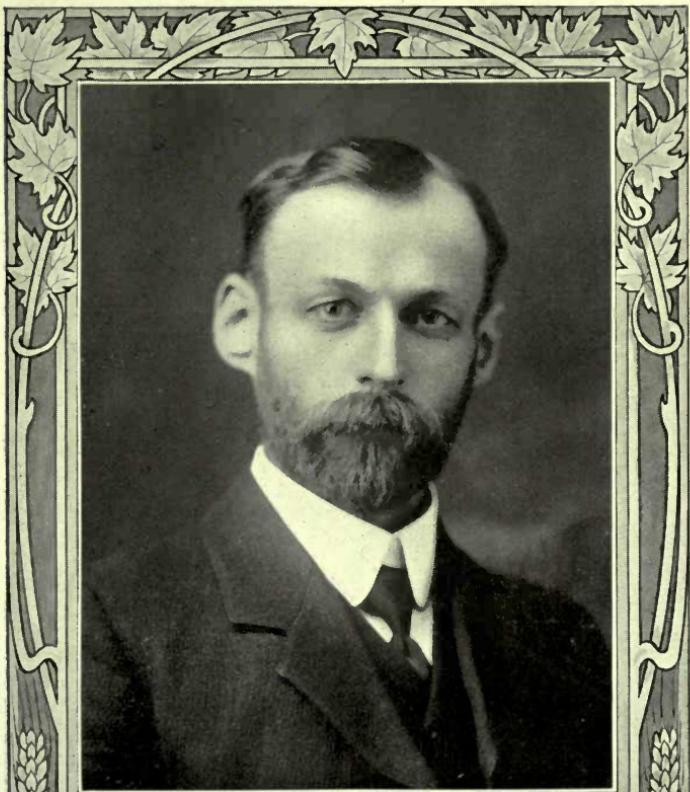
J. S. Woodsworth,
Secretary Canadian Welfare League

Mr. Woodsworth reminded his hearers that the war had clearly revealed to us what we had only begun to suspect: That we had in our midst large numbers of undigested aliens who might at any time cause a serious disturbance within our body politic.

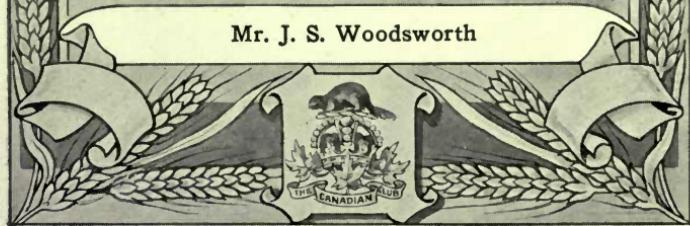
"The danger now to be guarded against is that a sudden panic may lead us to take extreme positions and thus intensify and perpetuate racial bitterness and animosities. Canadian unification is still far from complete, and the introduction of foreign elements is making the progress extremely complicated and difficult.

"While admittedly the question is an exceedingly complicated one and it is impossible to determine accurately what the resultant effect of the war will be, it appears probable that the war will accelerate rather than retard this world movement of the people. In support of this conclusion, two general considerations may be urged. First, war tends to break down national social barriers, to loosen old associations, and to enlarge our little world; second, this war will change the whole economic map of Europe and of the world. Trade currents will take entirely new directions. The precise effects no one can prophesy, but on the whole, Canada,—a new country, largely as yet undeveloped and with unlimited natural resources—stands to gain.

"Are we ready for more immigrants? Even without a greatly augmented increase, our problem is a serious



Mr. J. S. Woodsworth



one. As yet no constructive policy has been adopted for dealing with it in any adequate way. Our immigration department has made excellent arrangements for the care of immigrants during their journey, has provided for their comfort at points of transfer, has even helped them financially till they obtained a foothold. But more far-reaching measures are absolutely necessary. Our industrial system, our educational system, our political system, must be decidedly modified to meet the new needs. We have a commission on conservation of natural resources. Why not a commission on conservation of human resources?"

A chart exhibited by the speaker, showed that Canada's population in 1901 was 5,371,315; of this 57 per cent., or 3,630,195, was British. The immigration from July 1, 1900, to March 31, 1914, was 2,906,022. The various nationalities were represented in the following proportions: English, 27.63 per cent.; Welsh, .44; Scotch, 7.98; Irish, 2.36; Dominions, .72; total British, 38.41 per cent.; United States, 34.41. The non-English-speaking peoples were divided as follows: Norwegian, .65 per cent.; Swedish, .91; Danish, .19; Icelandic, .14; Finnish, .71; French, .81; Belgian, .5; Swiss, .07; Dutch, .30; German, 1.25; Austria-Hungary, 6.63; Polish, 1.17; Roumanian, .28; Russian, 3.17; Italian, 3.87; Greek, .24; Hebrew, 2.49; Spanish, etc., .07; Bulgarian, etc., .52; Syrian, etc., .42; negro, etc., 1.71; Chinese, 1.06; Japanese, .53; Hindu, .19; Total non-English-speaking, 27.18. The distribution by provinces was as follows: Maritime provinces, 4 per cent.; Quebec, 16; Ontario, 26; Manitoba, 15; Saskatchewan, 13; Alberta, 14; British Columbia, 12.

In view of the situation presented by this chart, Mr. Woodsworth intimated that the question for us in Canada to decide is, not only "What will we do with our immigrants?" but "What will our immigrants do with us?" The task is not necessarily how to paint this whole map red, but at least to introduce true harmony among the many nationalities that are living side by side beneath our flag.

Chart two showed the total immigration from 1913 to 1914 as 384,478, against 402,432 in 1912-13, or a decrease of 4.46 per cent. The British immigration was 142,622 as against 150,542, or a decrease of 5.26 per cent. Immigration from the United States was 107,530, as against previous year 139,009, or a decrease of 22.54 per cent. From other countries the immigration was 134,726, as against previous year 112,881, or an increase of 19.35 per cent. Thus, while there was a decrease in the immigration both from Great Britain and the United States, there was an increase in our non-English immigration.

"While we superficially class all of these people as foreigners, we must remember that in reality each is a foreigner to all the others. The Canadians are the amalgam which must bind together these diverse peoples. My question is: Mix these peoples together, and what is the outcome? From the racial standpoint it is evident that we will not longer be British, probably no longer Anglo-Saxon. From the standpoint of eugenics it is not at all clear that the highest results are to be obtained through the indiscriminate mixing of all sorts and conditions. But if they do not intermingle and intermarry, the situation may be even more serious, as we will then set up more or less of a caste system. From the religious standpoint, what will be the outcome? For it must be remembered that most of our foreign immigrants do not belong to the churches which are at the present time dominant in Canada. From the political standpoint it is evident that there will be very great changes and very serious dangers. Whilst it is true that these peoples are not united, and that the English majority may retain its power by pitting one against the other, at the same time it is also true that such a condition is far from satisfactory and would inevitably result in placing any party at the mercy of any one leading nationality, thus practically giving that nationality

the balance of power. Unfortunately, already many of these foreigners have been politically corrupted.

"Now, from the social standpoint. We must remember that each nationality brings with it its own social customs and ideals. Which will prevail? Again, from the industrial standpoint. There is the serious question as to whether with such a rapid influx Canadian standards of living can be maintained.

"Let me say a good word for the foreigner. Few of us realize the riches which he brings with him. In fact, from Europe these streams of immigration bear with them valuable deposits which may enrich our national life if we have but the good sense to conserve them. A high idealism; love of art, music and literature; patient industry; deep religious devotion;—all these the immigrant brings to our shores. We cannot afford to lose any of them. Most Canadians despise the foreigner. The foreigner himself soon catches the prevalent attitude and becomes ashamed even of the excellencies in his own civilization. Unfortunately too, he often picks up the worst in our Canadian life. Too often the children despise their parents and disregard their views, and thus constitute the class from which our juvenile criminals are recruited. No man should think lightly of his mother country.

"A century ago the population of the United States was five millions. At the begining of this present century Canada's population was five millions. But whereas in the first ten years of last century the United States received only 70,000 immigrants, Canada has received nearly two millions in the first ten years of this century. That is, our responsibility is 28 times as great as that of the United States. Further, up to the year 1870, less than 1 per cent. of the total immigration to the United States came from south-eastern Europe. Almost 20 per

cent. of our immigration comes from south-eastern Europe. According to our northern standards the peoples from south-eastern Europe are lower in the scale, but in any case the very fact that they are so different from ourselves constitutes the problem. If the United States had difficulty, how much greater our task?

"I would like to call your attention to the serious problems arising because of the varieties of language, the lack of proper housing, educational needs, and the question of unemployment. The difficulty is, that we have too long been quite indifferent to these needs. We have tried to segregate ourselves as far as possible from them, have exposed them to all sorts of vicious influences;—then wonder why they are not assimilating.

"What social opportunities are afforded the immigrant? The closing of the bars is a negative way of dealing with the problem. Our other public and semi-public buildings should be thrown more widely open; I think particularly our schools. They are open in this city, I am glad to say, for the teaching of the English language three nights in the week. Why not throw them open for social gatherings for the other three nights? To-day we practically drive the immigrant into questionable places of resort.

"Several important questions arise in the matter of education. Foreign children leave the schools too early in large numbers. Then there is the question associated with the term 'bi-lingualism.' Personally I have a great deal of sympathy for the foreigner in his desire to retain the language which his father and mother speak, and which is the language of his religious expression. I can see no reason why under proper safeguards provision should not be made for the teaching of other than the English language. We do this in our universities, where we recognize the cultural value of the various European languages. Why should it not be done at the

age when children can most readily learn a second language. But this should be done in such a way that it would not interfere with unifying influences of the school. English should be the language of our schools and should be taught thoroughly.

"Further, modifications in our public school system become necessary. We have made no general provision for the teaching of adult immigrants. In this respect Winnipeg has done excellent work, but in the majority of our Canadian communities absolutely no effort is being made to instruct our adult foreigners in the English language or in the principles of Canadian citizenship.

"The race map of western Canada looks very much like a crazy patchwork quilt. How can these peoples be sufficiently united to form one strong nation? Europe has been transferred to Canada. Here we have all the divisions of race and language and social customs, and all the inherited animosities of centuries. What Europe has failed to do in a thousand years Canada must attempt. On this point at least both the east and the west will take suggestions from Winnipeg.

"Gentlemen, we are the sons of pioneers. Our forefathers, daring the wilds of eastern Canada, carved out for themselves homes in the forest and laid the foundation of a mighty nation. We honor their memory, not so much by proudly reciting their heroic deeds as by carrying forward their work. Our national and imperial ideal must be big enough and noble enough to include the best that all the nations may bring us."

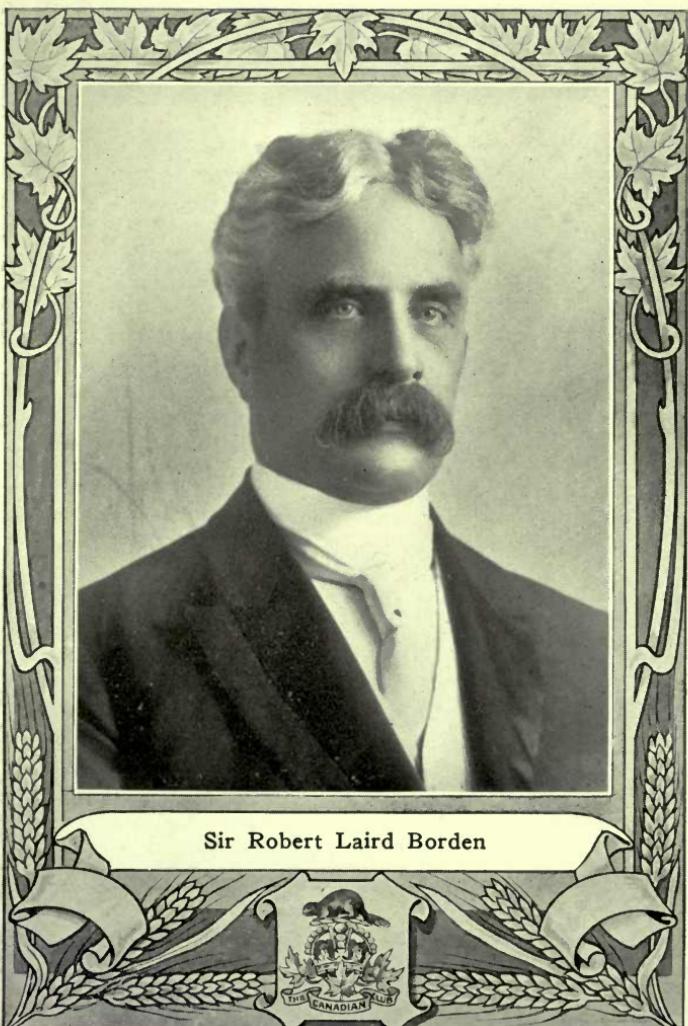
CANADA AND THE EMPIRE**29th December, 1914.**

Right Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden,
Premier of Canada.

After expressing his appreciation of the Club's electing him to a life membership previous to his rising to speak, the Premier referred feelingly to the unanimity with which Canada was facing its great task. Continuing he said:

"I shall not pause to speak to you this afternoon as to the justice of the cause for which we are fighting, because the judgment not only of the Empire but the judgment of the world has already been passed, and has declared that our cause is just; and if anything would serve, just as an illustration of the fact that this is a war of aggression in the final analysis by Germany and her allies, that fact is to be found in the declaration of Italy that she was not pledged to join in this war, because it was not a war of defence and therefore must be a war of aggression. I have been among the people of the republic to the south of us, and am glad to bring back to you from them a message of sympathy, a message absolutely signifying to you their belief that the cause in which the British Empire is working to-day is a just cause and one in which men can enlist their whole sympathy.

"Between the Prussian autocracy and its ideal of world-wide dominance, British supremacy upon the sea has stood as a barrier. In all quarters of the world where the pathways of commerce cross, the British supremacy on the ocean made her mistress of the situation; and Germany soon realized that if her ideal of dominance was to be attained, her future must be on the sea.



Sir Robert Laird Borden



"We are only beginning to realize the enormous military strength of the German Empire. We are only commencing to understand how immensely superior she stood in military preparation, organization and resources to all the other nations at the outbreak of the war. Wielding that tremendous power, which made any apprehension of attack by our Empire a mere idle dream, Germany has for at least twenty years with constantly increasing emphasis pressed her challenge of the seas upon the British Empire. Thus the contest in naval armaments which British statesmen have vainly endeavored to prevent, has proceeded from year to year. No shot was fired, no ships were sunk, no battle fought; but it was in truth war between the two nations.

"On three recognized occasions during the past ten years Germany has brought Europe to the verge of actual war. On two of these occasions she imposed her will upon Europe; but on the third Great Britain stood firmly resolute, and Germany receded. The events of 1911 have never been forgotten; and there is reason to believe that but for the commanding influence and untiring efforts of Sir Edward Grey, the war which broke out in 1914 would have been forced upon Europe during that previous year. I have spoken of three occasions; but, as was once said to me by a statesman of great experience in the foreign office: 'The international kettle is always on the verge of boiling, although the people know nothing of it until the steam begins to escape.' When the secrets of diplomatic records come to be fully disclosed, I do not doubt that in each of the past ten years German aggressiveness will be found to have made war imminent or at least probable.

"If our preparation for the struggle was insignificant compared with that of Germany, let us not forget that her resources are insignificant compared with those of this empire. There are many things which count,

besides armed forces in the field. In the organization of modern war, all the nation's resources must be reckoned with. Consider those of Canada, which even during the coming year can supply food products to an almost unlimited extent. Our great transportation systems are an invaluable asset, even for military purposes. Already our factories are turning out not only clothing and equipment of all kinds, but munitions of war on a great scale and of a character which we did not dream of producing four months ago. Our inexhaustible resources in the forests, the fisheries, the coal and minerals of Canada, are tremendous assets in this war. All this must tell in the long run, as Germany will yet know. In a word, we have the resources, while Germany has the preparation.

"The ability of the allied armies to hold in check the powerful forces of Germany pending the preparation which we lack, has been amply demonstrated; and the armies of the Empire, as well as its enormous resources, are already being organized on such a scale as leaves no room for doubt as to the issue of this struggle. The preparation must be thoroughly and adequately made. It would be not only useless but criminal to send our citizen soldiers into the field of battle without the organization, training and discipline which are essential under conditions of modern warfare.

"This struggle involves issues which transcend even the interest and the future of our own empire and which embrace the whole theory and practice of government for all the future generations of the world. If the militarist and autocratic ideal of the Prussian oligarchy can assert itself in world-wide dominance, the progress and development of democracy will either have been stayed forever or the work of centuries will have been undone and mankind must struggle anew for ideals of freedom and rights of self-government which have been estab-

lished as the birthright of the British people. Thus the powers of democracy are themselves on trial to-day; and the issue of this conflict concerns not only the existence of the British Empire but all the world-wide aspirations that have found expression in the freedom which its people enjoy.

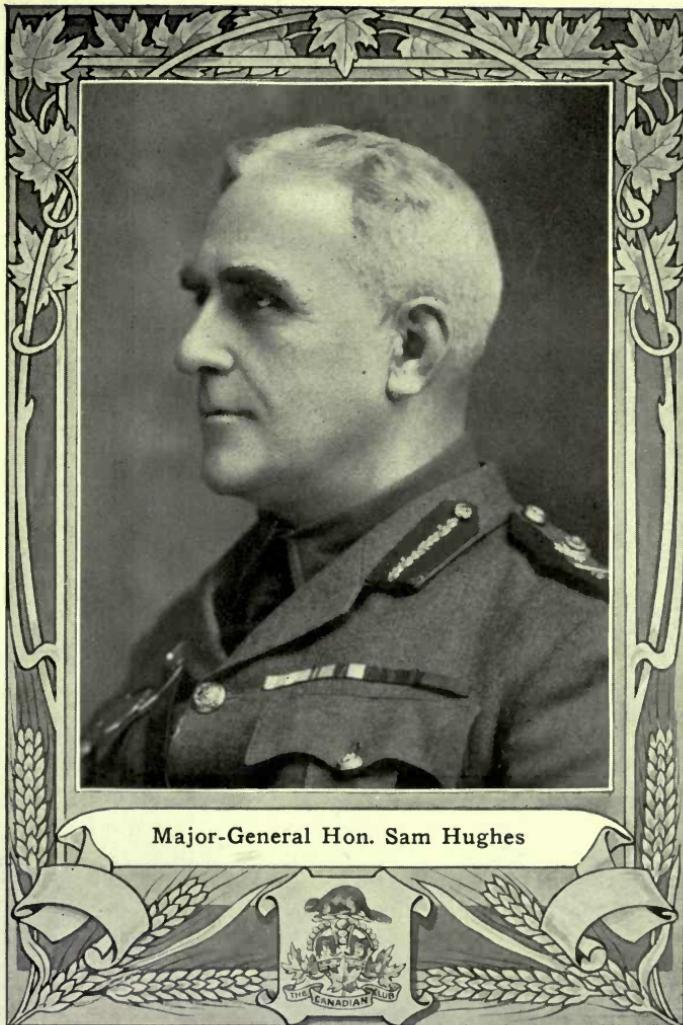
"The unity of purpose inspiring the British dominions, and their participation in this war upon so vast a scale have amazed the Prussian war-lords. Also it has shattered their confident belief that the military resources of those dominions were entirely negligible. Current developments must mark a great epoch in the history of inter-imperial relations. There are those within sound of my voice who will see the overseas dominion surpass in wealth and population the British Islands—there are children playing in your streets who may see Canada alone attain that eminence. Thus, it is impossible to believe that the existing status so far as it concerns the control of foreign policy and extra-imperial relations, can remain as it is to-day. All are conscious of the complexity of the problem thus presented; but no one need despair of a satisfactory solution, and no one can doubt the profound influence which the tremendous events of the past few months and of those in the immediate future must exercise upon one of the most interesting and far-reaching questions ever presented for the consideration of statesmen.

"Germany is disposed to dismiss with indifference and even contempt all proposals for settling international differences by peaceful methods. Indeed, the German government seems to consider any such proposals as expressly directed against Germany's interests which, as they conceive, demand that her military power must inevitably be employed for her national development and advancement through the subjugation and humiliation of other nations, and the appropriation of such of

their possessions as she may find most useful for her purposes. This conception carries with it the ideal that in all the centuries to come, brute force shall be the highest right, that the most powerful nation shall be a law to itself, that its treaties and obligations may be put aside when necessity arises, and that the national will shall alone be the judge of that necessity. If all the teachings of Christianity and all the ideals of modern civilization point only to this result, mankind has not great reason to regard its ideals and standards as on a higher plane than those of the brute creation. Indeed one should then say that man was made a little lower than the brutes:

'No more? A monster then, a dream,
A discord. Dragons of the prime
That tear each other in their slime,
Were mellow music matched with him.'

"Such ideals are not helpful to humanity; and the sooner they are dispelled and dismissed, the better for the nation which entertains them and the better for the world. If this war was necessary for that purpose, let us not regret that it came when it did. In this struggle against Prussian oligarchy and against its ideals, Canada in common with all the Empire is prepared to fight and intends to fight to the death. Reverses may come, sacrifices will be inevitable,—there may be days of doubt and even of gloom; but the fortitude, the determination and the resourcefulness which did not fail the people of the Empire in the storm and peril of more than a century ago, and which have maintained the northern half of this continent as part of that empire, are still our common inheritance, and will not fail us now."



Major-General Hon. Sam Hughes



THE CANADIAN CONTINGENTS**18th January, 1915.**

Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia.

To the Canadian Clubs of the Dominion, General Hughes attributed a great deal of the credit for the up-building of a sound patriotic sentiment—or rather the organized and tangible expression and manifestation of such a sentiment—throughout the length and breath of Canada. He felt that much of the success that had crowned recent efforts to raise troops in order to keep the old flag flying and maintain intact the principles of liberty for which the great British Empire stands, had been due to the conditions created in recent years by the Canadian Clubs.

"The German menace has been known for many years. The design of the Germans aimed at the possession of Denmark, Belgium, Holland and French Flanders as far as Calais, and the annexation by Austria of the Balkan States; so that the Austro-German dominions should form a mighty empire reaching from the shores of the North and Baltic Seas to the Aegean and the Euxine. All-powerful on land as Germany was, she would thus become all-powerful on the sea; and when this was carried out, her plan was to divide up Britain's colonies.

"These were Germany's plans, and her ambition was to establish and impress the autocracy of Germany upon the free peoples of the world. Those of us who have come up under British institutions and have partaken of the liberties which we under Britain's flag enjoy, have felt that it was our duty to take part in this great struggle; and when the call came, the armies of Canada did not hesitate.

"War broke out early in early August; and on the night of the 7th of August the Prime Minister of Canada received an acceptance from the British Government of our offer of 20,000 men. Let me, gentlemen, say a word or two as to how that force was organized. I was notified from all parts of the country that we could not raise ten thousand men. I had offers from any number of windy gentlemen to go around the country and preach to the men their duty in the premises. I said 'No! One word is going forth to the boys. This war is for human liberty, to preserve the liberties won by our forefathers in Great Britain, and to smash the autocracy of Germany.' That was the only word issued, gentlemen; then we set to work. We had to buy our land at Valcartier. We had to make clothes for the men, the khaki uniforms they were to wear; we had even to make the cloth. We had to get the boots and the caps and the equipment; and all this after the outbreak of the war. We had to have the rifles in readiness for practice on our ranges—three and a half miles long—six times as long as any other range in the world—where our boys were to fire nearly seven million rounds of ammunition, and finally march to the front the best-shooting 17 regiments that ever stood inside jackets.

"We took the crops up, removed the fences, and laid in twelve miles of water mains. At the end of every company line was a water tap and a shower-bath for the boys. We laid out that camp to our satisfaction—whether we laid it out to the satisfaction of the general public, or not. Everything that human ingenuity could devise was done. I picked out the best men in each class that I could find. Sir William Price laid the water mains; Mr. Lowe, one of those driving contractors who know how to expedite a job,—I put him to work on the rifle range. Mr. Bain was put to remove the fences. The men I set to work on these jobs were men who knew how to

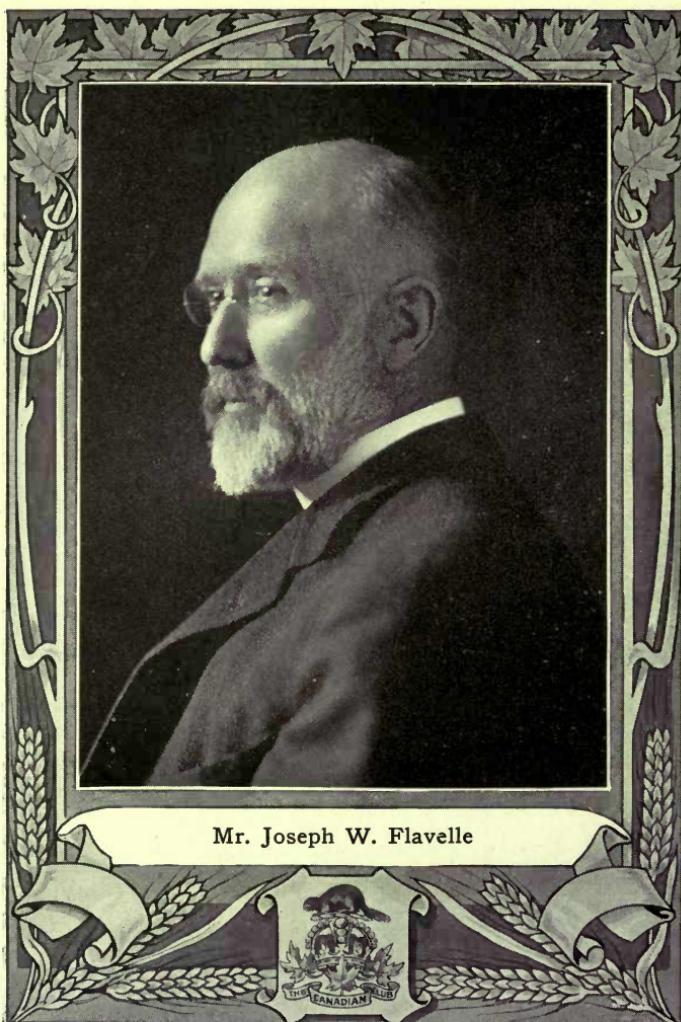
drive and push; and everything went before them. We brought hundreds of trainloads of soldiers from all parts of the Dominion of Canada—and, Sir, we had in two weeks at Valcartier, not 20,000 men, but 33,000!

"At the end of six weeks, gentlemen, from the date of the arrival of the first men at Valcartier we had these 33,000 boys ready to march to thirty-one large steamers docked at the City of Quebec, and sail by Gaspe out across the broad Atlantic—the largest body of men that ever crossed the ocean at any period in the history of the world—seventeen regiments of infantry! Well, they crossed the ocean, and arrived at the historic City of Plymouth. Plymouth people, and the men of Devonshire, were wont to boast when I was there that this was the third great incident in their history. The first was when the British fleet sailed out from that port to meet the Spanish Armada; the second was the landing of William, Prince of Orange; and the third great event in the upbuilding and maintenance of human liberty was the coming of the contingent from Canada to assist in smashing the autocracy of Germany.

"Gentlemen, I do not say it with any intention of flattery; but no part of the Dominion of Canada has turned out more men according to the population, or better men, than the City of Winnipeg. In General Steele, I recognize that Canada has one of the most magnificent officers in military service. It has been said that politics has played a part in the selection of commanders, and in the other phases of Canada's preparation for her part in this war. But I think General Steele is like the other Sam. We shut our eyes to politics. We do not fight as Tories and Liberals. Our boys are going to the front as Canadians, to show how they can fight at the Empire's need. What I will insist on, in choosing commanders, is the safety of the human souls entrusted to these leaders; and no man is going

to have that great trust reposed in him, be his politics what they may, unless I have every confidence that that man is worthy to lead those men.

"In regard to enlistment, I might say that the spirit evinced by the boys is magnificent. The first contingent over-ran by seven to eight thousand the number required; the second is already more than filled up; and the third is already more than filled wherever we have had an opportunity to enrol the men. I know the story of the Canadian boys in the past. I was in South Africa; I have no fear now. They are going to the front—but, sir, they are not all coming back. Germany is ready for this war. She has millions of rifles, and munitions of war to do her for three years of ceaseless fighting. She has a capacity for manufacturing more war material per day than all the rest of the world put together. Do not imagine that Germany is beaten, or that she will easily yield, or that, in driving her back from trench to trench, many a boy is not going down. If it takes ten contingents, one after the other, and ten times as many, the autocracy of Germany must be smashed. Britain has fought terrific struggles before. I would like to recall the old battle of Albuera, when after the British had faced three or four times their own number, the historian says: 'When the evening sun gilded the distant Sierras, fifteen hundred stern and undaunted British soldiers stood victors on those bloody heights; all that remained of fifteen thousand in the morning.' So future records of this great fight will show that Canada did her duty. Whether it costs forty or fifty or sixty per cent. of her men, the flag of liberty must flourish and the banner of autocracy come down."



Mr. Joseph W. Flavelle



THE WAR AND FINANCE**11th February, 1915**

Mr. J. W. Flavelle,

President National Trust Co., Toronto.

As Mr. Flavelle was in London when war was declared, and also at the time when the various measures referred to in his address were adopted by the House of Commons, his remarks were of added interest to the large audience which gathered to hear him on a subject of such great and practical importance. After pointing out that the modern development of trade and finance has been possible only through world wide credit (based on confidence) the speaker showed in detail how it was the impairment of confidence incident to the delivery of the ultimatum of Austria-Hungary to Servia in July, 1914, which produced the phenomena that so profoundly affected every financial centre the world over, before a shot had been fired, a life lost, or even war declared between any of the nations except Austria and Servia. So great was the disturbance and so fearful was the world of finance of disaster associated with the shrinkage in the value of securities that before a week had passed every stock exchange in the world was closed. The delicate and highly efficient machinery of credit was completely dislocated. Foreign remittances ceased. Foreign exchange (the instrument used in the settlement of international business) became non-negotiable, and every country was confronted with the necessity of meeting its obligations out of its own resources.

"London, as the world's banker, and the world's clearing house, was the centre of the disturbance. The extent of her influence, and the commanding character of her position was the measure of her anxiety. London bankers realized that for them the storm centre was in the position of the great accepting houses and accepting banks, which by their endorsement of bills of exchange had made themselves responsible in the event of those

upon whom they were drawn failing to honor their obligation, and inasmuch as foreign remittances had ceased, they knew that the accepting houses would be confronted with the necessity of meeting these bills for which they had made no preparation. You will realize the importance of this international currency expressed in bills of exchange, for which London accepting houses had made themselves responsible, when I indicate that the sum outstanding aggregated about 300,000,000 pounds sterling (about \$1,500,000,000) maturing at the rate of about 4,000,000 pounds sterling (\$20,000,000) a day. The larger percentage of this exchange was on domestic account, the balance on behalf of foreign clients. You will realize the gravity of this balance when I indicate it is estimated that at any time during recent years the amount of outstanding acceptances in London on German account was for no less a sum than 70,000,000 pounds sterling (\$350,000,000), which if the Germans failed to cover, it would become necessary for the London accepting houses to meet the obligation.

"On Saturday afternoon, the first of August, the bankers arranged with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to declare a partial moratorium covering bills of exchange, explaining that it was necessary that they should secure a breathing spell, that they might determine how to meet these obligations. All Saturday afternoon and evening, and all through Sunday the bankers met in conference only to find their confusion increased as they realized the magnitude of their problem. They were in agreement upon only one thing, namely that they must have time. Hence they sent a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking that the bank holiday which fell due on the following day would be extended over Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of that week.

"While the bankers were considering what recommendations they would make to the Treasury Depart-

ment, the Chancellor turned his attention to an entirely different subject. By a singular coincidence a select committee of the House of Commons, which the year before had been directed to inquire into what action the nation would take to secure the continued service of its merchant marine in the event of war, reported to the House of Commons the week these difficulties reached their climax. With unerring instinct the Chancellor took that portion of the report dealing with insurance against the King's Enemies, incorporated it into a bill which passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the King's assent within twenty-four hours of the declaration of war, and within forty-eight hours you could go to a suite of rooms in the Hotel Holborn in the city, and you could come out of them with a slip of paper which had on it the statement that, in return for the premium paid, His Majesty's government held the holder free from loss which might be sustained by reason of the King's Enemies to the ship or cargo indicated upon the insurance receipt. Although we have been at war with the second greatest naval power in the world, there has practically not been a day pass since the declaration of war, that the ships of Great Britain have not sailed in every sea, carrying products to and from the Mother-land, and carrying the commerce incident to the great industrial life of that country.

"The bankers waited upon the Treasury Department, and asked for two things: 'Grant us a moratorium from August 4th to September 4th upon all obligations incurred, contracts in force, and debts due prior to August 4th. Suspend the Bank Act, and authorize the governors of the Bank of England at their discretion to issue currency without its equivalent in gold.' In support of these two requests they stated: 'There is this great body of bills of exchange maturing due. We must secure time in which to prepare to meet this un-

expected obligation. It is impossible to make payment as they mature. If such payment is required, it will mean the failure of many of the accepting houses with all the calamity incident to it. As regards the deposits which we hold, we want the right of contract on the part of the depositors to be set aside, we want the option to rest with the banks to determine how much of the deposits they will pay, rather than the right to rest with the depositors to determine how much they will withdraw.' The reply which came from the Treasury Department, after they had counselled on the matter, was: 'We will grant the moratorium under certain limitations. We will not suspend the Bank Act, and we will not authorize the Bank of England to issue notes without their equivalent in gold, but the government of Great Britain will issue its own obligations in denominations of One Pound and Ten Shillings and make them legal tenders.' Very quickly over the community there passed that intangible thing we call 'confidence;' you cannot tell whence it comes or whither it goes, and on Friday morning when the banks re-opened for business, in place of great companies waiting outside the doors of the banks, eager as they had been on the previous Friday to withdraw their deposits, conditions were normal, with one exception—everywhere over the Kingdom men who had gold brought it to the nearest bank and deposited it that the country might have the benefit of increased gold reserves.

"The joint stock banks came to the Chancellor and said: 'Mr. Chancellor, you have listened to the powers that be, and you have granted a general moratorium. Look at our position. Ordinarily the most liquid of our resources are the loans which we hold against stock exchange securities. These are now frozen, and are unavailable, because the stock exchange is closed. Through the general moratorium you tell every man who

owes us, 'You do not need to pay a penny until the 4th of September.' How are we to carry on the business of this country under these conditions?' The Treasury Department came back with this reply: 'You hold a billion sterling of deposits from the people of Great Britain, and it is through these deposits you have your liquid resources for carrying on the business of the country. To meet the situation you have indicated, the Treasury Department, on your application, will deposit with each of you a sum of the new government currency equivalent to one-fifth of your deposits. We will charge you for the amount you use during the time it is current with you 5 per cent. per annum.' At one stroke the Treasury Department placed at the disposal of the joint stock banks for the domestic trade of the country, a credit of 200,000,000 pounds sterling (\$1,000,000,000) and it settled immediately the question of the resources of the banks for the domestic requirements of the nation. It will interest you to know that the banks did not find it necessary to take advantage of this credit. The fact, however, that it was there and available for use lent the necessary confidence for the free transaction of business.

"But there was still unsettled the much larger question: 'How are we to re-establish the foreign exchange market? How are we to provide, if merchandise comes to this country, or merchandise goes out of this country, a medium whereby settlements can be made?' for you must remember that bills of exchange had become as vital to the discharge of international obligations as the bank notes which you carry in your pocket are valuable for the discharge of your obligations day by day.

"The Chancellor enquired of the joint stock banks: 'Why are you not buying bills of exchange?' and the reply was obvious. 'There is no discount market. Moreover, look at the body of pre-moratorium bills which we now have on hand. We want no more bills until some

disposition is made of the stale paper now held by us.' To meet this situation the Treasury Department advised the joint stock banks 'Take your pre-moratorium bills to the Bank of England. We have arranged that they will discount any bill that they would have discounted prior to the war, moreover they will discount them without recourse, that is to say if the maker or acceptor of the bill does not pay, we will relieve you, the joint stock banks. We have instructed the Bank of England to relieve you from further responsibility in connection with these bills once you discount them. The government of Great Britain will assume all the loss the Bank of England may have in relation to these transactions.'

"The joint stock banks came back to the Chancellor and said: 'True you have relieved us from responsibility for these pre-moratorium bills, but they still have to be paid. They are still accumulating against the 4th day of September. The accepting houses still have to meet their responsibility in relation to them. You ask us to buy new bills bearing the endorsement of the same accepting houses, and these new bills mature after the pre-moratorium bills. How are we to know whether these accepting houses will be in a position to meet their obligation when these bills mature due. You are asking us to do what no prudent banker should do, and we will not buy the bills.'

"The Chancellor did not stop to reason with the bankers, or to say whether they were right or wrong. He was possessed by an absorbing passion that no matter what the obstacle he meant that business should go on and if he could not succeed one way he would another. Through counsel with his advisors he submitted this remarkable solution for the dead-lock through the Bank of England: 'Go to the accepting houses, tell them to collect every penny they can from their clients on account of these pre-moratorium bills, and having col-

lected it, deposit the amount with you. Tell them that, having done this, as these bills mature due you will pay them, and whatever balance there is between the amount they have deposited and the amount which you have paid, it will be a debt due to the government of Great Britain, for which we will not ask an accounting from the accepting houses until a year after the close of the war. Go to the joint stock banks, and tell them that through this proposal we have placed the accepting houses in the same credit as they enjoyed before the war, and that, therefore, their endorsement upon bills is as responsible as it was before the war. Now go and re-establish the foreign exchange market.'

"This was the final of a series of acts performed by the Chancellor and the remarkable group of men identified with the Treasury Department, assisted by the chief bankers in the Kingdom, whereby order was brought out of confusion, credit was re-established, and foreign exchange, so absolutely essential to the discharge of international obligations, became current and negotiable. The world will probably never realize the debt it owes to the Treasury Department of Great Britain for re-establishing conditions under which commerce would be carried on, and confidence restored.

"As there was some confusion immediately following the declaration of war as to the application of what was done in England to our position in Canada, it may serve a useful purpose to indicate the difference between a borrowing and a lending country, as illustrated by Canada and Great Britain, and the difference in the conditions and the remedies which will be applied under these diverse conditions.

"If the British Isles, meeting a disturbance of world-wide character, for the time being experience unlooked-for complications because of their leadership in the world of finance, determine that it is inadvisable,

as far as obligations between themselves are concerned, to delay payment for thirty days, or for ninety days, what difference does it make? They owe no one anything. They have no credit to sustain. They are a loaning country, not a borrowing country.

"What is the position in Canada—and I say it not to our shame, for we are a country in the making. Practically every dollar of our national and provincial debts is owed abroad, and the first claim upon the revenue of the country is the payment of interest and sinking fund on behalf of these borrowings—all our railway enterprises, stocks and bonds alike, are practically owned outside the country, and the net earnings are distributed to foreign holders of the securities—our mortgage business is made possible by the sale of sterling debentures and by the use of trust moneys sent to us from abroad. These borrowings mature at the rate of about \$20,000,000 a year, and it will be the wisdom of our course as interpreted abroad by those who furnish these moneys that must determine whether it will be possible to renew them or whether payment will be demanded. The major part of our municipal securities are in the hands of holders outside the country—no inconsiderable amount of the capital used in our industrial enterprises, represented by bonds and preferred stocks, has been supplied from outside.

"What, then, is the supreme duty of a borrowing country like Canada? What obligation rests upon legislatures, parliaments and leaders in finance? Surely their first duty is to preserve the credit of the country, for it is our life blood. If, in holding such responsible relations, they are influenced in their action to give class legislation, in answer to private interests or private pressure, whatever may be its character, they are doing a grave injury to the credit of the country.

"Probably there is not sufficient recognition of the obligation of this country to the Department of Finance at Ottawa, for the wisdom and courage with which they met the situation last August. It is probably not known that in those early days, in representative cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, men commenced to withdraw their deposits from the banks in gold, which they placed in safety deposit vaults. I have no doubt that some of the safety deposit vaults in this city have still in their vaults some of the gold which was put by at that time.

"The Finance Minister, realizing the gravity of the situation, called the bankers to Ottawa for counsel. Some desired that a general moratorium should be declared, some were fearful and said 'Do nothing.' The Minister had the good sense and judgment to hold his mind true to the chief responsibility which rested upon him to preserve the credit of the country, and the course which he selected and which he has followed consistently, to a remarkable extent steadied the whole country, and our credit at home and abroad has been sustained. The deposits in the banks, upon which you and I as business men depend for the carrying on of our enterprises, have remained practically undisturbed. The banks were authorized to discharge their obligations by their own notes, thereby immediately stopping the drain of gold. The Minister took authority to advance legal tenders (government notes) to the banks if necessary, against approved securities which they would deposit with the Treasury Department in Ottawa. His action was less spectacular than that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain, because the field of his operations was comparatively narrow, but in its own field it was equally effective and equally courageous.

"Before closing, I desire to say a word about banks —I presume I would evoke your applause if I were to speak critically and severely of the banks. I have found

that it does not make very much difference where I happen to be, when I come to the service which the banks render there is a readiness to believe whatever the speaker may say, if it takes the form of a censure.

"What is the position of the banker? He is the custodian of the major portion of the liquid resources of the country, with an obligation to keep them available for the requirements of the largest number of people in the country. In doing so he is bound by the principle to keep these resources liquid, in the character of loans made. There is a common fallacy that, if a man comes to his banker and presents unquestioned security, he should have the loan which he desires. It must, however, be remembered that not only is the loan to be made upon unquestioned security, but the borrower should be able to satisfy the banker that it will be repaid within a reasonable time. There is not enough money in the hands of the bankers for every borrower in this country, but there is available sufficient to meet the borrowers served by the bankers, if discretion has been exercised by the bankers, so that maturing loans are promptly repaid and made available for the next borrower. If the banker is true to his duty, he will refuse to loan unless he can be reasonably assured that the loans will be sufficiently liquid to permit prompt repayment, so that someone else can have the use of the money for equally urgent requirements.

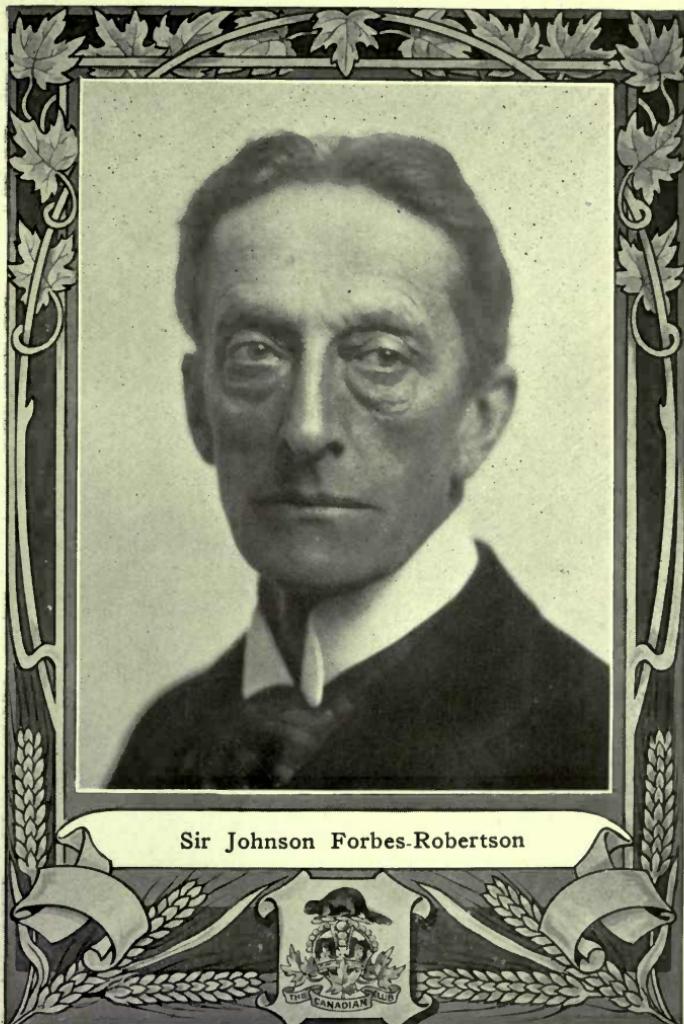
"It is inevitable that, at such a time, there will be much real suffering in your city. The loss of money which you, as business men, or capitalists, or speculators, have made is of little consequence in contrast to the working man, who has lost not only his dividends but, temporarily at least, his capital, for all the capital he possesses is the work which he can do with his two hands, and being denied the opportunity of work, there is real suffering for him and for his family.

"Long ago there came to the world, One whose mission it was to teach us the supreme duty of service to one another. He, Himself, set the example, to the point of laying down His life, and one who sought to interpret what He had done, writing to his friends, said this: 'He was rich, and yet for our sakes He became poor, that we, through His poverty might be made rich.' And, gentlemen, speaking in the capital city of the West, of which you and we are so justly proud, I venture to suggest in this time of discipline and anxiety, that your first consideration should be, not the burdens which you have to bear, but the burden of the other man, which is heavier than he is able to bear."

THE URGENT NEEDS OF BELGIUM**25th February, 1915****Sir Johnson Forbes-Robertson**

"Gentlemen of the Canadian Club, I purpose to-day, I am ashamed to say, to be a beggar. I want to interest you in a particular charity, which I think when I have explained, you will consider as meriting all encouragement possible. I do not think I need to say how much we owe to that great little country, Belgium. We have got to take its burdens on our shoulders, and we British gladly and proudly take it. We have got to re-establish this people who have laid down their lives, whose blood has smothered the roads and rivers because of a great ideal.

"Let me describe to you this particular charity in the interest of which I have bespoken your assistance. A woman has bought a barge in Calais, in which she is going down the canals. She is at present on that barge distributing food to the starving peasantry. Nothing can describe, she says, the horrors that she has witnessed. Actual starvation! Not only did the people have no food, but they had no water. The rivers were polluted. As for coal or flour, of course there was nothing. Well, this charity consists in the distribution of food and clothing. She—this woman I have mentioned—has a place at Folkestone, where the money and clothing are handed to two people, and forwarded to her from there. All the stuff is put straight on the barge. Her base in Flanders varies from week to week, according to circumstances. You can take it from me that every penny that is sent to this woman will be used for food and clothing. Now, this woman, who has a luxurious home outside London, in Hertfordshire; who likes lux-



Sir Johnson Forbes-Robertson

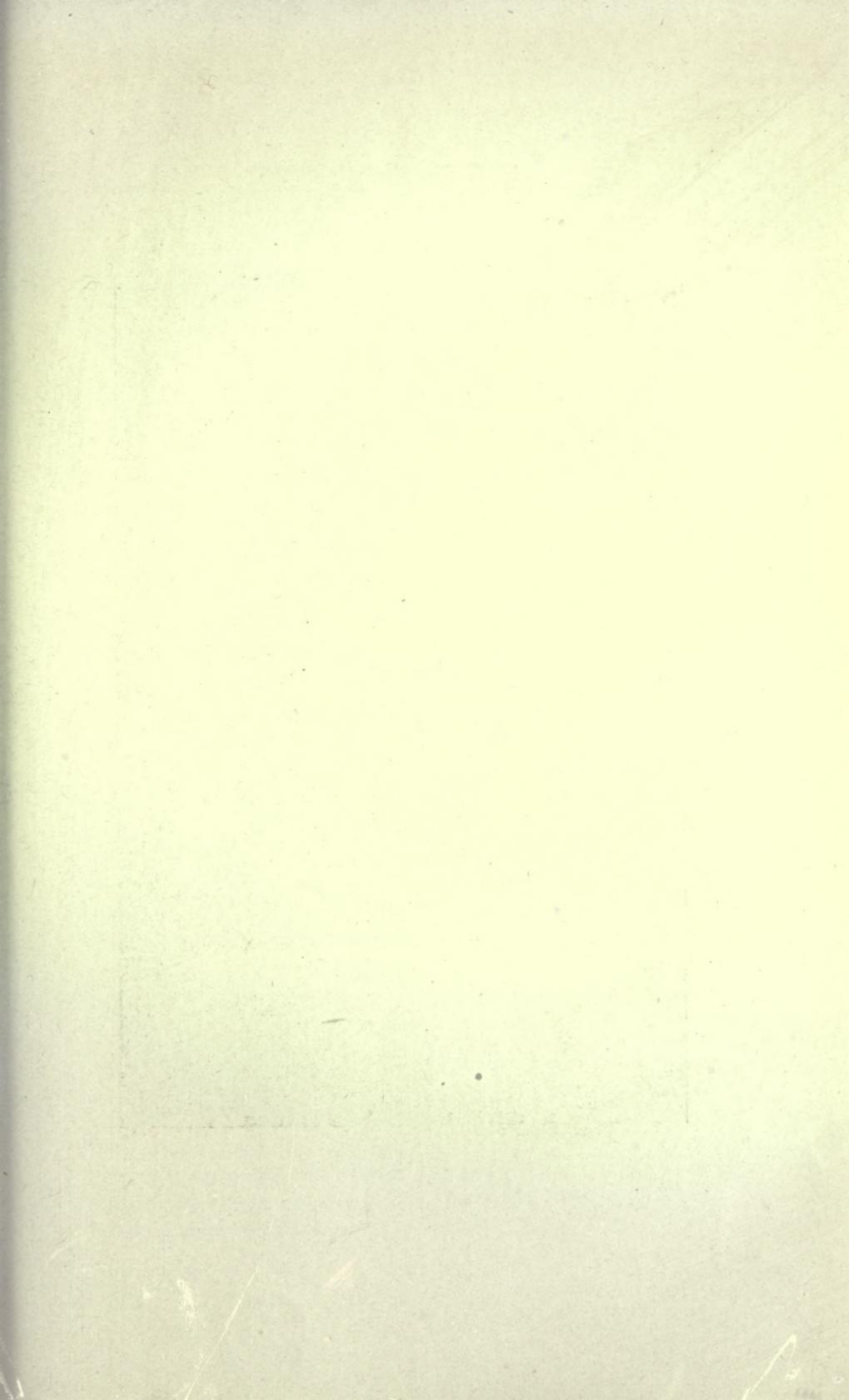


ury, good food, soft beds—she has turned the key in the front door of that house, and has willingly given herself up to conditions of the most trying nature. She is a connection of mine, this woman, a connection by marriage. Her name is Maxine Elliott (applause). Gentlemen, I shall take care that Maxine Elliott knows how her name has been received in this distant country. My wife will gladly acknowledge any contribution, however small, if sent to 22 Bedford Square, West Central, London.

"It is not easy for me, who am of the Old Country, to speak in level tones when I think of Canada's present rallying to the Empire's cause—when I pass through your vast continent and see on every hand the warlike preparations and the magnificent material that you are sending over—when I think of the sacrifices made by mothers, daughters, wives—when I think of the way in which the manhood of your country has responded to the call. As I say, I cannot approach the subject without deep emotion; and when you suffer from deep emotion, brought about by a great exhibition of loyalty on the part of a whole people, gentlemen, then your tongue thickens and your words refuse to come from your mouth. This is something that the Old Country thoroughly appreciates, thoroughly realizes; and, horrible as this war is, when it is over it is going to bring us closer together. Gentlemen, I recognize this, and I know that it must be. I know that the Mother Country must receive voice and counsel from her children, and particularly from the beautiful eldest daughter, Canada. I know that the time will not be long when the Old Country must see the necessity of taking Canada into her serious deliberations upon imperial things.

"It is not by measures or laws, or indifference, or force, or bullying, that a people can be kept together. It is only by thorough understanding, and by love and

sweet reasonableness. These are the elements, gentlemen, that are going to bind us all together. We are bound now by this terrible war. We learn from each other, gentlemen. Canada is learning from England, and England from Canada. We are, I say, brought together by this terrible war—closely knit, firmly grouped together, under our sacred flag!"





Dr. J. G. Rutherford



INTERDEPENDENCE OF THE FARM AND CITY**12th March, 1915**

Dr. J. G. Rutherford,
Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry,
Natural Resources Department, Canadian
Pacific Railway.

"We have in the Canadian West," said Dr. Rutherford in opening his address, "been in the habit of considering the city of primary importance and agriculture as merely a factor in human progress. Farming is not one of the minor things. If it were not for the farm and the farmer, we would not have any cities, banks, factories, financial institutions, or railways,—nothing. The young people do not seem to realize that—and quite a lot of the old ones do not."

"You are just as dependent on the farmer in this city, this big, solid, substantial city, as the merchant who has his little general store in the small railway hamlet. All the prosperity that has come to the merchants and professional men and others of Winnipeg has depended and will depend upon the prosperity of the man on the western farm."

"Now why is it that we as a nation have failed so signally in grasping this great truth? I do not know any other country in the world—and I know quite a few—that has made such a mess of things in this regard as Canada has done. It is true that we grow grain; but as far as the development of agriculture in this country is concerned, we are doing but little. Now, looking back all through history, you can find no country in which any single crop has ever secured permanent prosperity for that country. In every case, the single crop

spells decadence and the ruin of agriculture. It is quite as true in regard to one kind of grain as it is in regard to another—quite as true in regard to wheat as to any other kind of grain.

"We have been using up the natural resources of this country, and sooner or later we will come to the end, just like drawing a bank account without making any deposits, and finally having cheques returned marked 'n.s.f.' That is what has happened to the farmer in every country in the world that stuck to the single crop; and that is what will happen to us unless we develop along the proper lines.

"We have been importing to this country enormous quantities of food—beef, mutton, and until very recently, pork. This year we have 2,050,000 sheep. In 1907 we had 2,750,000—a drop of three-quarters of a million in the last seven years, and we live in the great agricultural country of Canada.

"Now take cattle: In 1907, as closely as we can reach it, there were about 7,100,000 head of cattle in Canada; in 1914, 6,036,000. In other words, we dropped practically a million head of cattle in that period. In the United States the supply of beef cattle in the decade between 1900 and 1910 dropped 21 per cent., while during the same period the meat-eating population of the United States increased 31 per cent. Carefully figured out by an expert, that shows a decrease in the per capita supply of beef in the United States of 23 per cent.

"Now, what is the immediate reason? I do not believe our producers get the prices they ought to be getting. The price to consumers of meats of all kinds in Great Britain at the present time is about the same as it is here in Canada. But there is a great difference in the price the farmer gets for his beef. In the Old Country at the present time—of course there has been a

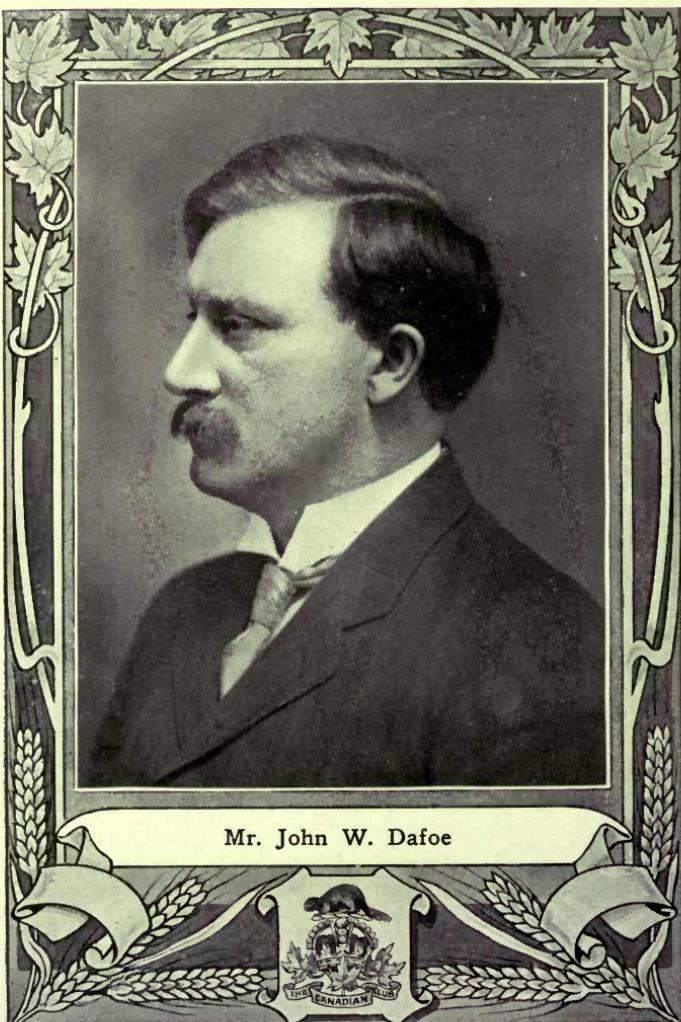
certain rise on account of the war—the farmer is getting about ninepence a pound live weight for his finished beef. But ever since I can remember, he has been getting twelve, thirteen and fourteen cents (sevenpence) a pound for his beef. Now, what do our people get? Last year, in 1914, Toronto paid \$7.67 per hundred pounds; Montreal \$6.62 per hundred pounds; Calgary \$6.94; Winnipeg \$6.07. That is, for live cattle. Now the retail price of sirloin steak in Montreal was 22.7 cents per pound; Regina 28; Calgary 22.8; Winnipeg 26.8. That is the rate per pound you pay for sirloin steak; and compare that with the price I have just quoted you, that the farmer gets for his cattle. Now, for chuck—ordinary meat—the prices were: Montreal, 16 cents; Regina, 18.4; Calgary, 15; Winnipeg, 18.4—and the farmer here got \$6.07 per hundred pounds for his beef. Now, while it is true that labor is higher, it is true that feed is very much cheaper here than in the Old Country. And while the quality of Old Country beef may be a little better, still the prices quoted are for the best quality on the butcher's block.

"What does the upbuilding of the cattle industry mean to you self-satisfied, prosperous, somewhat indifferent business men in this great city? Do you know that half the financial activities in Chicago—over 50 per cent. of the money business of Chicago—is connected with the Union Stock Yards there? Do you know that in this city of Winnipeg, on the Red River, you have got another market which ought to occupy the same position as the big market I mentioned does to Chicago, and in the comparatively near future, too? Do you know that you have here, with these great transcontinental railroads running through Winnipeg as they do, the great clearing-house for the live stock trade of all this area between the Red River and the Rockies? It is coming

to you; it cannot help it; because this country has got to be a live stock country.

"Now, how are you going to bring this about? You must understand that the farmer, out on the land by himself, is the most individualistic individual you ever saw. I made my living for many years among the farmers, going from one to another; and I tell you, they want assistance. Not cheap advice! They want co-operation. You have got to get together. Also let us teach our young men and women that farming is interesting. Our smart newspaper lads turn up their noses at the farmers, calling them rubes and hayseeds when they meet them on the streets. Let them realize that the farmer is the man whose foot is on the pedal that keeps the machine of commerce running. Let us help him out!

"A long time ago, gentlemen, the King of Brobdingnag said to Gulliver: 'The man who can make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow on a spot of ground where only one grew before, will deserve better of mankind and do more service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.'



Mr. John W. Dafoe

**THE PRESS AS A FACTOR IN THE FORMATION
OF PUBLIC OPINION**

14th April, 1915

Mr. J. W. Dafoe,
Editor-in-Chief, "Manitoba Free Press."

Public opinion was defined by the speaker, in opening his address, as the sum of the opinion of the public, brought about by interchange of views, dissemination of knowledge, and many other factors, including the churches, the schools, the universities and the press. In our country, public opinion is the real governor. And once public opinion manifests itself unmistakably, it registers its decision. The successful public man is not so much the leader of public opinion as its interpreter.

"Now, the court of public opinion is in session all the time. From time to time it hands out its decisions, and those decisions are usually final. Questions about which there is deep controversy, even to the point of the shedding of blood, become settled and are accepted by the whole community as a class, when these decisions are issued. Those of us who are familiar with British constitutional history will remember many cases where questions have been settled this way. For instance, we got rid, over two hundred years ago, by force of public opinion, of the doctrine of the divine right of kings. We have in the same manner established the question of the propriety of responsible government, of the supremacy of the civil over military power, and such other questions as the amelioration of the old penal laws, and the abolition of slavery, the division of church and state, and the right of the state to control education. These are all closed questions, and anyone who watches the court of public opinion closely, knows when

it is getting ready to hand out further decisions,—as, for instance, in the case of the liquor business and the place women are to play in the future national life of our country.

"The world has of late months been puzzling over the German phenomenon, and thoughtful observers have come to this conclusion—that the agencies for public information in Germany were not free. The churches were not free, the universities were not free, the press was not free; and, what was most tragic of all, they did not want to be free. They accepted a certain formula, and built their system upon that. That formula was the conception of a state remote from the people, apart from the people, imposing its will upon the people; and free, as Treitschke and Bernhardi impressed upon their readers, from all the moral restraints which have been imposed by the association of mankind internationally with one another. The worship of this mystical state in Germany has created a conception in which it is practically a tribal God, whose religion is war, whose high-priest is the Kaiser, and whose priesthood is the soldiery. The German system of education helped to foster this idea; and thus the whole highly-organized industrial community was simply part of a Juggernaut designed to roll over the liberties of the world. Now, it is not probable that in a British community anything like that could have happened; because our agencies of public information are free, and it is our unrelaxing business and aim to see that they remain free. They will remain free, while we hold firmly to the conception of a democratic state, a state which has no powers except those derived from the people, no functions except to serve the people; and which is subject, even as every individual man is subject, to the moral law of the people. But if public opinion is slack, ill-formed or indifferent, you have inevi-

tably—with our system of government, it is bound to happen under these conditions—you have inevitably a government of special interests, corrupted into a form of autocracy.

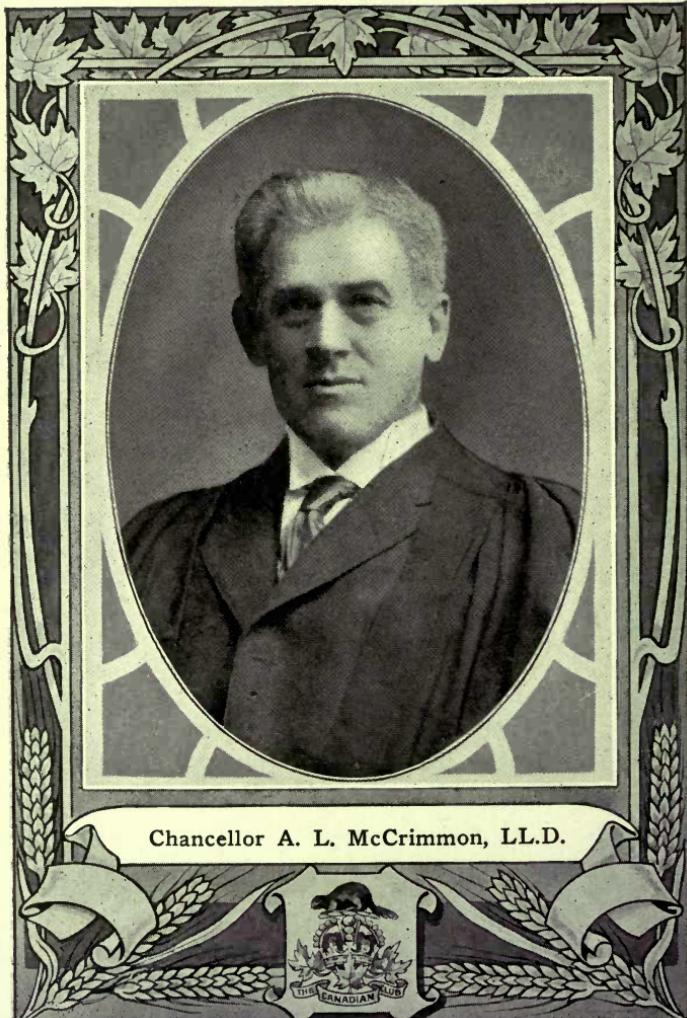
"Now, what are the functions of the press in the matter of public information? The newspaper acts upon public opinion in many ways. It acts upon it directly by assertion; and it acts upon it indirectly, because it is the medium through which news and views are presented. And it is in the latter capacity that the newspaper exercises its greatest influence—more so, perhaps, because it acts insensibly. For the newspaper is not, nowadays, an oracle. The attitude of the average man on editorials is this: If he agrees with the writer of the editorial, it is good; if he does not agree, he wonders why the paper admits such nonsense in its columns. However, the general public are not particularly censorious about the editorial page. They recognize, no doubt, that this is our own little pasture, where we may browse comparatively unmolested. It is as to the conduct of the news columns that the public has established a right of censure, which it exercises through all available devices of communication—the telephone, the telegraph, the mails, and personal calls.

"The newspaper is not a business, but a direct product of human intercourse. Every newspaper has a certain atmosphere, certain conditions which dictate its policy. The newspaper which I conduct is to-day largely and in many respects guided by the spirit of the man who founded and edited it for a great many years. That is true of a great many newspapers. The actual production of the newspaper is, if you will, a business; but these are elements in the production of a newspaper which raise it to the eminence of an art.

"To suppress news which its readers are entitled to have, or to color such news so as to give a wrong

impression, is, from its own point of view, very bad business for a newspaper; because no newspaper can deceive the public and live, unless there are interests behind it which want it to live for the purpose of deceiving the public.

"Now, you have got to have diversified newspapers—simply because, as I have pointed out, newspapers are made by the man behind them. Some newspapers stand for a certain policy, a certain line of thought; others are paid organs of certain sects or sections of the community. These conditions are bound to affect the presentation, the collection, the treatment of news. The best illustration is afforded by the great English newspapers. The newspapers of London represent different shades or schools of political thought; the "Chronicle," for instance, stands for the Imperialistic school; the "News" is Radical throughout; in between the two you have the "Westminster Gazette," in which Mr. Spender writes those beautiful articles, in most excellent prose, pointing out that anything the present government does is right. It is desirable that a newspaper should stand upon its own bottom, serve faithfully its section of the community, and not permit, in order to increase its circulation unduly, any paltering with facts. I can only say, in conclusion, that after an experience of thirty years in Canadian journalism, I think—without throwing any bouquets—that upon the whole Canadian people have good reason to be satisfied with the service of the press of Canada."



Chancellor A. L. McCrimmon, LL.D.



SOME PRACTICAL LESSONS FROM THE REVELATIONS OF THE WAR**13th May, 1915**

A. L. McCrimmon, LL.D.,
Chancellor McMaster University, Toronto.

"Righteousness and truth make the only foundation which can perpetuate a nation's life. Sooner or later any sentiment of injustice will filter down from the leaders to the people and undermine the stability of the nation's existence."

The above was one of the telling sentences with which Dr. McCrimmon opened his address. He stated that from certain revealed facts which have come to us, we now know the Germans much better than we did a few months ago. All the major factors of a nation's life are represented in the trend of her policies and we need to watch them all and value them in order to obtain a proper result. The immorality of the Prussian policy has been revealed, an immorality which had a background from Frederick the Great. In a sentence, it is "Might over right." This has been preserved fairly well down through the German chancellories. The German government asks not what is right, but rather, what is expedient.

The speaker then reviewed the outbreak of the war and its conduct in order to illustrate his point. He maintained that an autocratic government, such as the Prussian, is incompetent to interpret rightfully the institution of democracy. The German people, notwithstanding their elaborate spy system, do not possess those bonds of the spirit which are the most potent in every department of life.

"Mechanism entrals spontaneity," held the speaker. He said that the life of Germany had been for the advancement of a machine in itself rather than that a machine should be employed for the advancement of

life. Speaking on this theme, Dr. McCrimmon asserted that we had been a little too obsequious in bowing down to German methods of education. He maintained that the machine should not be allowed to run the life, whether it be in economics or in politics.

The speaker expanded on the revelation of the distinctive elements in the genius of the two empires—the British and the German. He cited the widely divergent attitudes assumed by the respective statesmen. "The different attitudes assumed by the statesmen of the two empires before their parliaments, are indicative of the fundamental difference in the genius of the two people." He then spoke of the way in which Premier Asquith referred to the treaty obligation and the way in which Chancellor von Bethman Holweg referred to ethics of necessity and the violation of international law. He referred to the literary productions of the war and the great difference manifested between them, instancing Germany's "Hymn of Hate" as the paramount example of the spirit in that country against England. One lesson from this was that we, as a people, should keep our heads and not allow a spirit of hatred to render injustice to the German contingent in our own population.



Dr. Charles Sarolea

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF BELGIUM**19th May, 1915****Dr. Charles Sarolea****Dr. Charles Sarolea, Editor-in-chief, "Everyman,"
Edinburgh.**

With evident depth of feeling, Dr. Sarolea reminded his hearers that, apart from the economic and political tie which is bound to be closer in the near future, Canada and Belgium will be drawn together by bonds entirely indissoluble. For the last few months, for the forthcoming months, Canadians and Belgians will have fought, will fight, together, upon the same battlefields, in the same sacred cause; and when this war is over, for generations to come, thousands of Canadian patriots, Canadian citizens will repair to Belgium, to the marshes and morasses of Flanders, to visit the sacred spots where Canadian heroes died in the cause of civilization. "We are too much inclined to think of the sufferings of Belgium in terms of the past: we ought to think of those sufferings in terms of the future. Belgium will be kept by Germany almost until the end of the war; for, once Belgium is evacuated, the war will be over. But that will be a tremendous task; and in the process of driving out the Germans, every city of Belgium that still stands, from Antwerp to Brussels and from Brussels to Namur and Liege, will have to be destroyed. And I am not sure that even when the war is over, when victory crowns our armies all over Europe—I am not sure if, even then, the sufferings of Belgium will be over.

"For you will have to keep in mind the peculiar position of Belgium. Before this war Germany was the hinterland of Belgium. Belgium economically was in dependence upon Germany. Antwerp had almost become a German town. The prosperity of Belgium is literally bound up with the commercial prosperity of Germany; and the economic tragedy of the near future consists in this: That every blow aimed at the prosperity

of Germany will be indirectly a blow aimed at the commercial prosperity and expansion of Belgium. And yet we are quite prepared to suffer whatever may happen, whatever must happen, in order to shake off our close economic dependency upon Germany. We are determined in Belgium to keep out the German. It is our one political aim to-day—to be able to gain prosperity for our ruined nation with the help mainly of Great Britain and the British Empire.

"The mystery of this war consists precisely in this—that a great crime has been committed by a great nation, possessed of noble virtues, and surrounded by the blessings of its great achievements. How shall we explain this mystery? Gentlemen, I have a very simple explanation. I am going to try to submit it to you. In this war we are up against a nation which is politically insane. There are in the history of nations those collective manias which, century after century, cause the greatest historic catastrophes. Sometimes these collective manias take the form of treaty rights, race rights. Sometimes they result in religious wars, sometimes in civil wars. Again and again we find that the accumulated effect of these collective manias sweeps whole countries.

"Now, let us briefly consider what this progressive paranoia of the German people consists of. What are the characteristic phases which mark an attack of lunacy in an individual case? It generally starts with that anti-social vice, pride, inflated into megalomania. Anybody who has entered a lunatic asylum knows that the lunatic first believes he is the occupant of some exalted position, that he is an emperor, a king, or a president. He feels the need of impressing the people around him that he is an exalted personage; and when he finds that the people around him refuse to accept this presentation of himself, the megalomaniac becomes inevitably pos-

sessed of the delirium of persecution and imagines that there is a conspiracy of the community against him. The madman will then become the victim of the delirium of violence, homicidal mania; and then, after he has vented his rage against the people who have persecuted him, who have refused to recognize his supreme greatness, the madman suffers from a reaction of depression and melancholia; and when that fourth stage in the paranoiac goes far enough, then comes the culminating phase of suicidal mania.

"Now, we will notice that every detail of these progressive stages of paranoia, of individual insanity, affects the German nation. The German madness started with a vast national imperial megalomania. 'We are the salt of the earth.' they said; 'we are the chosen people; we are the supreme race. The French are corrupt; the British effete; the Russians servile. We alone are the supreme men; and Prussia alone is the super-state'.

"Of course, the rest of the world has not accepted the Germans at their own valuation. They have refused to believe that the Germans were the supreme race. And then the Germans, with that characteristic of the insane man, have assumed that a systematic persecution of the German nation was afoot, a conspiracy to keep the German people from taking their rightful place in the sun, to withhold from them due recognition. So the Germans, after a time, having suffered for a generation from the delirium of greatness, started to suffer from the delirium of persecution; and when that delirium of persecution had obsessed them long enough, having during that period organized themselves into a military state, they became determined to avenge themselves against their Anglo-Saxon persecutors; and then, after the megalomania and the mania of persecution, came the homicidal mania. The whole nation is pos-

sessed with the homicidal mania, and is prepared to fight the whole world, if necessary.

"As I said to you, however, in the evolution of insanity after action always comes reaction, and after the delirium of violence there come depressions and melancholia, and after melancholia there comes the suicidal mania. I would not like to attempt to prophesy what is going to happen within the next few months. When you have to deal with a madman, you never can foretell exactly what is going to take place; but I do think, in this case, we can foretell pretty safely that after this orgy of murder, after this terrific outburst of homicidal mania, there will come the inevitable reaction—depression, culminating in political suicide. I feel pretty certain that one of the factors in ending this war certainly will be a most satisfactory one—that the German people, after having turned their impotent rage against the whole civilized world, will turn that rage against themselves, and this war of nations will end in a German revolution. At present I am afraid there are not many indications of any reaction, of any abatement in the homicidal mania of the Teutonic hordes; and I am afraid the process is not going to be quite as speedy as we could wish. As I said, we still have a great task before us.

"The Belgian people are quite aware of all that is still to come. The Belgian people know that until the end of the war Belgium will remain not merely under the heel of the conqueror, but in the grip of a reign of terror, in the grip of famine; and it seems to me the clear duty of the other nations to try and assist Belgium in her plight. She will have to be assisted until the end. Remember that to-day we have a king of whom we are very proud, that king to-day is a king without a temporal kingdom. There is no government in Belgium except the administration of the tyrant. The Belgians

are an orphaned nation. Help must come from the outside—food for the starving people, tending of the wounded, ambulances for the work of mercy; for these, Belgium must appeal to the charity of outside nations. Great Britain, and the whole of the British Empire, in fact, have nobly undertaken to discharge that voluntary duty. You will not take it amiss if I beg to remind you that until the end that sacred duty will have to be kept in mind. Unless you come to their assistance, there is nobody else to help the suffering Belgian people."

BRITANNIC AND GERMANIC IDEALS OF EMPIRE

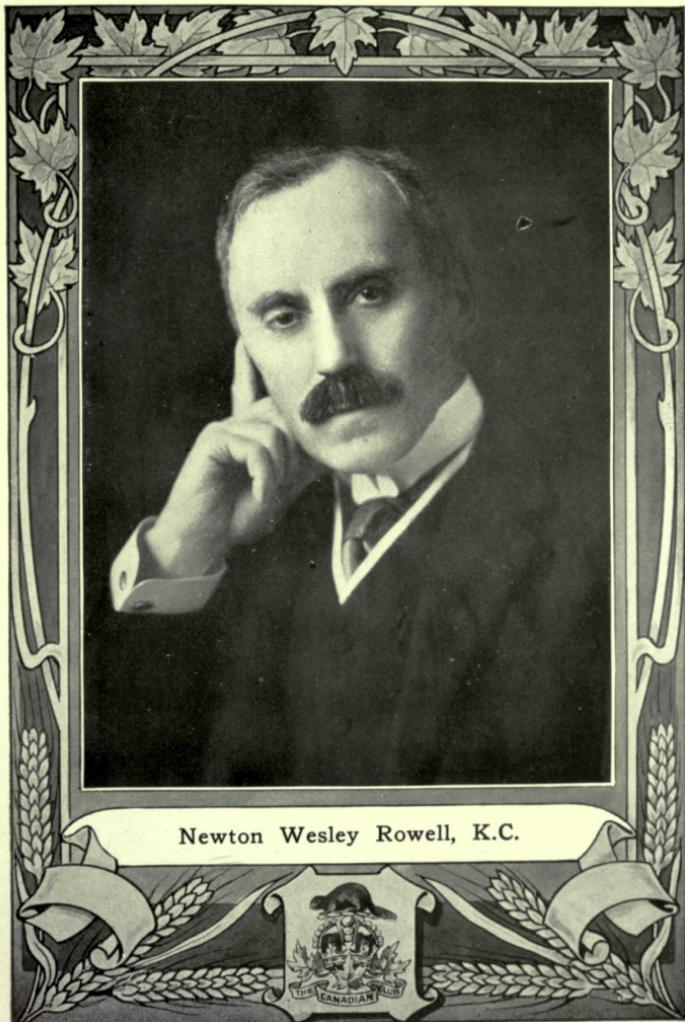
30th June, 1915

N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P.P., Leader of the Opposition,
Ontario Legislature.

Mr. Rowell remarked on rising to address the members of the Club, "As the years pass, we will hear less and less talk of the east and west of Canada. There will be one Canada, so referred to; and not only will the provinces of our Dominion be drawn closer together, but all parts of the Empire will be knit close by our sympathies and sacrifices.

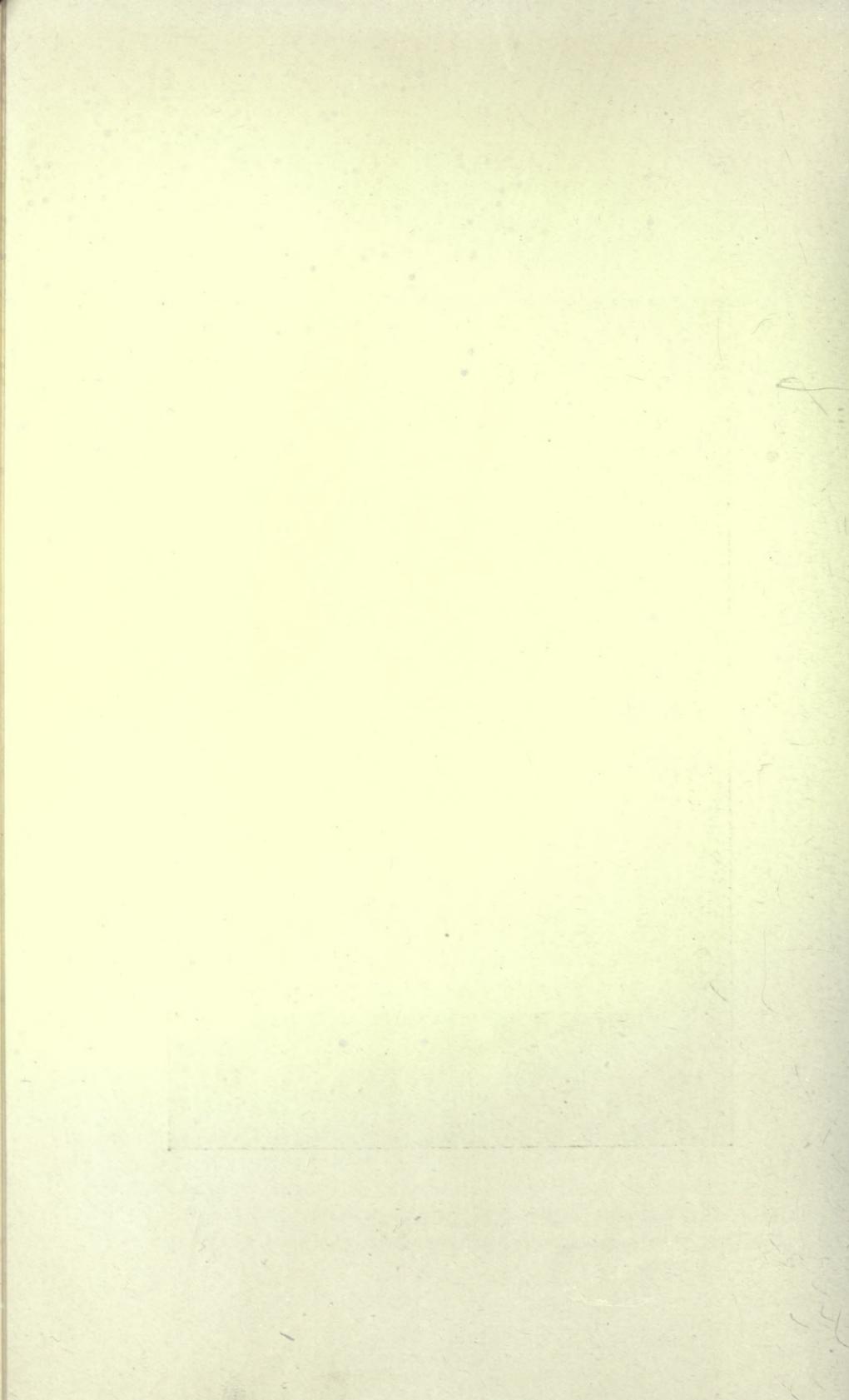
"Germany, industrially and politically, has for years been virtually organized on a war basis. It only required the word of the war lord to set the whole nation ablaze as one man. That gave Germany a tremendous advantage in the intial stages of the conflict. Germany, under normal conditions had an iron and steel production and plant equal to that of France and Great Britain combined. Then, by her conquest of Belgium, she obtained control of the industrial centres of Belgium and Northern France, where 75 per cent of the iron and steel plants of those countries are located. When you consider her original organization and capacity, and then consider how greatly this was increased by her occupation of the districts I have mentioned, you can perhaps form some idea of the vastness of Germany's equipment.

"Now, our Empire, Great Britain, was organized on a peace basis. In order that she might measure up to the exigencies of the conflict in which she has engaged, it was necessary to reorganize her social, her industrial, her military life, practically from the ground up. And so, by Lloyd-George, Great Britain is being reorganized



Newton Wesley Rowell, K.C.





industrially, even as Lord Kitchener is reorganizing her from a military standpoint; so that she may be able, under the great demand for war material and supplies, to secure the maximum output in the minimum of time.

"Now, what is our duty in regard to Canada? If ever there was a time when Canada needed a strong and constructive leadership, it is to-day. The people of Canada will cordially support the government in taking the most vigorous and comprehensive action to enable us to do our full share. When in Great Britain they are calling men out of the trenches to man their factories; when women are leaving their homes and boys their schools, to produce munitions, surely the privilege and responsibility rests with us to see that idle or only partially busy factories and idle workmen are permitted to help save the Empire in her hour of need. Our whole Empire should be so organized that we are all working together as one to forward the great object in view—the preservation of the liberty of the people.

"For us, this conflict largely resolves itself into a conflict between Great Britain and Germany. Discussing it from that standpoint, I do not underestimate the great service in the cause of the Allies rendered by Belgium, France, Russia, Servia and Italy. I said that Germany was organized on a war basis. Why? Because military despotism is the dominant note in the political life of Germany. Militarism stands for domination by the power of the sword, and its watchword is 'Might is the supreme right.' On the other hand, democracy, represented by Great Britain, has for its ideals human liberty, free government, and equal justice to all. Its watchword is 'Right is greater than might.' Thus, we are to-day engaged in a life-and-death struggle with military despotism, as represented by Germany.

"For more than a century in Germany itself, these two forces, militarism and democracy, have been

struggling for the mastery. In 1848 a great wave of democracy swept over Germany, and so terrified the German rulers that they granted in that year constitutions to the respective states; and from 1848 to 1862, they had a measure of parliamentary government. But then came Bismarck's chancellorship and absolutism again prevailed. If democracy had triumphed in 1862, I believe we would have been saved this world war. From 1862 down to the present date, absolutism, based on Prussian militarism, has been steadily increasing its power and influence, not only in Prussia, but throughout the other states that now make up united Germany. To-day Prussian militarism is dominant and resistless within the whole German empire, and is seeking to make itself dominant and resistless throughout the world.

"Since 1862, the policy pursued by the governments of Prussia and Germany in combating the democratic movement has passed through two phases. The first was the policy of repression followed by Bismarck, who punished and proscribed the leaders of the democratic movement, and the second the policy to undermine the strength of the social democratic movement by an aggressive national policy. Prince von Buelow said that it was essential to the life of the monarchy and the state that the Social Democratic movement be defeated. In pursuance of this policy, the German government sought to undermine the power of the democratic movement by educating the German people through the various institutions to accept the government's ideals, which could be summed in saying that 'world empire is the rightful destiny of the German people.' The success of that policy we find expressed in the present war.

"Now, what has been our own history? From that day at Runnymede when the barons wrung the signature to Magna Charta from the unwilling pen of King John, British history has been the history of the gradual

triumph of the rights and liberties of its people. Cromwell and his Ironsides disposed forever of the question of the divine right of kings of England. The democratic movement has grown with the growth of the British Empire; so that to-day, in every British dependency throughout the world, you will find the citizens ready to fight for the preservation of their freedom and the maintenance of free British institutions, as long as they have a son left to fight or a dollar to spend.

"We have learned not only how to govern ourselves, but how to apply the principles of freedom to our worldwide empire. In Germany the military power is supreme; in Britain the civil power is supreme. The pathway to liberty for the German people, the only pathway to liberty for the German people, lies in the defeat and overthrow of the present Germany, governed by a military democracy. And for us, the only way we can save the liberty we now enjoy, is by seeing to it that the overthrow is complete. The whole history of this war, from the violation of Belgium's neutrality to the sinking of the Lusitania, is the history of what an unchecked military autocracy means to the people or peoples who may be subjected to it. Similar scenes would be enacted in Canada, if the Germans should ever be in a position to attack and over-run the Dominion. The supremacy of the civil power is one of the cardinal principles of government in Great Britain.

"It is said there are two tests of democracy—first, its capacity for management of its national power and resources (we might have done better than we have in this respect); and second, its capacity for sacrifice in hours of national emergency. While we appreciate what Canada has already done, it is well for us to bear in mind how small relatively is the sacrifice we have made, compared with that made by the people of the Mother Country. According to the best information one can

secure, Great Britain has under arms to-day, either at the front or in training, three millions of men. If we in Canada had the same number in proportion to our population, we would have 500,000. I, for one—I have said it ever since the war opened, and I repeat it again to-day—cannot see why we in Canada in proportion to our numbers should not give just as many men as the Mother Country. I am constrained to think—although I regret to be compelled to think it—that, great as is the sacrifice that has already been made, we are only at the commencement. We must put into this fight every ounce of our strength, in order to make sure of victory.

"It is fitting that at this Canadian Club one should pay a tribute to the valiant men from Canada who have died that the Empire might live. They died for us, and for each of us, and for every lover of human liberty the world over. They are worthy of Canada; all nations join in paying that tribute to their memory. A much more searching question for you and me is this, 'Are we worthy of them?' Does their death, which we mourn, and the sympathy which we extend to the ones who are bereft, inspire us with a new and stronger resolve and with a nobler faith and passion, that by all the power and strength that in us lie, we will take up the task they have laid down, having given their all for its accomplishment, and carry it through to a successful conclusion?

"I venture to hope that one of the early acts of the new national administration at Westminster will be to invite the premiers or other representatives of the governments of all the dominions to meet in London for a conference on this vital issue. I am sure every portion of the empire would cheerfully and gladly respond to the united appeal of the free nations of the empire. And what a splendid illustration and demonstration it would be at this hour of the solidarity as well

as the flexibility of our free institutions, and the loyalty which springs from liberty. What a demonstration it would be of the determination of the free democracies of the empire to combine in the performance of the Empire's task and to maintain for democracy and free government their right to a place on the earth.

"Just as our brave men have mingled their blood on the soil of Belgium that we may maintain our freedom, so men of all classes and races and creeds in this country will unite in one holy and common resolve, and say 'To the last man and the last dollar, Canada is in this fight to see it through.' Democracy is now at its testing point. If it fails, autocracy triumphs. But it will not fail. From all parts of the Empire, from every corner of it, will go forth the solemn pledge that the British nation will not cease this struggle while she has a man left alive or a penny to spend."

**Remarks by Major (now Lt.-Colonel J. Kirkealdy)
of Brandon**

Following the address of Mr. Rowell, Major Kirk-caldy of Brandon, introduced by Lt.-Col. J. B. Mitchell, expressed his appreciation of the address just given. He stated that he had been privileged to be associated with the Canadians who had gone to the front in defence of the Empire. "I may say that a great deal was expected of the Canadians, and they have amply fulfilled all expectations. They even surpassed themselves. It has been conceded that there are not any better fighters in the Empire to-day than those comprising the Canadian contingents. I am certain from what I have seen that the second contingent will at least equal the first, when it gets abroad.

"I thank you for the encouragement you have given me. I am pleased to be back, and will be greatly honored

in being given charge of a newly-organized regiment, to drill it in such tactics as are practised at the front; and will be pleased to take it back to the field of battle, to assist our Empire in this war and add some new pages to the history of Canada, telling of the way the Canadian contingents conducted themselves in the world's greatest conflict."



Colonel J. A. Currie, M.P.

EXPERIENCES WITH THE CANADIANS IN FLANDERS

3rd September, 1915

Colonel J. A. Currie, M.P., Commandant of the 48th
Highland Battalion of the Canadian
Expeditionary Force.

In remarking upon the fact that the Minister of Militia had cabled him to come to Canada to help in recruiting, Colonel Currie stated that he thought there was no better way to start work to this end than to tell something of how Canadians had behaved in Flanders; not only the native-born Canadians, those sons of the hardy pioneers who have made our Dominion, but also those from other countries who have come to Canada and have become fully qualified Canadians and have gone forth with their Canadian fellow-citizens to fight the Empire's battles.

"The men you have sent have done you great credit, because those regiments have fought alongside of other regiments in the greatest battle English soldiers ever fought, and have behaved themselves most nobly, and sustained the honor of their country and city.

"After we had taken our training in England, we were taken to France and sent up to the front, and immediately put in the trenches. The first thing that happened was that the Canadians were put in the same trenches with regiments whose names are historic. All were anxious to see how our men would behave. Their behavior, gentlemen, was beyond question. Never a finer lot of men went abroad. You know many of them, and I know them all well. Some of them will never come back; but all, the living and the dead, have done their part; and the fame of the Canadian soldier has set its impress upon the imagination of the people of Europe."

After an interesting description of trench life, Colonel Currie described the great contest of 22nd April, 1915.

"The Belgians held the northern part of the line, about 25 miles, between Dixmude and Bixschoote. The western face of the salient at Ypres was held by the French, the southern by the English; and arrangements were made whereby the French troops were to be replaced by British troops, with Canadian troops in the eastern angle of the salient. Well, when we heard the German shells exploding around us, we thought we were in a pretty tight corner. Those French trenches were very low, and in the shape of half-moons. Next us were the French troops, then the Belgians. The Germans gassed the French troops, consisting of Turcos. A great many of them died in their trenches, and the rest retreated. It was in the early evening, about six o'clock. The Germans, some 250,000 of them, were coming with a thousand guns; and it looked as if we were going to suffer the greatest disaster that ever befell the British arms. It was then, gentlemen, that the Canadians turned the day, withstood that German tide. Alongside of my battalion on the Polecapelle Road was the 90th Regiment of Winnipeg. It is unnecessary for me to say just now how they fought. Steps were taken to throw a reserve battalion in on the north, where the Germans had broken through. The 16th and 10th went at them, and pressed them back about a mile. There were about 25 Germans to every Canadian; but it was in the dusk of the evening, and the way those Canadians went at them, the Germans thought there were about three million. It is unnecessary for me to add that these brave regiments suffered terrible losses; but they did what they set out to do; they drove the Germans back and held that line. The 1st Canadian Brigade came on later in the evening, as soon as the roads were cleared.

"In history, as you perhaps know, it is considered a terrible thing in war for a regiment to be decimated, that is, to lose 10 per cent. of its strength; but every one of these Canadian regiments lost over 50 per cent of their men and still held their ground. One of my companies was all but wiped out; only about fifteen men have turned up out of that whole company. Captain McGregor died the death of a hero, along with other famous officers—Lieut. Taylor, one of the finest oarsmen in the province of Ontario, and Lieut. Arthur Muir of Winnipeg; two of the finest athletes in the whole division.

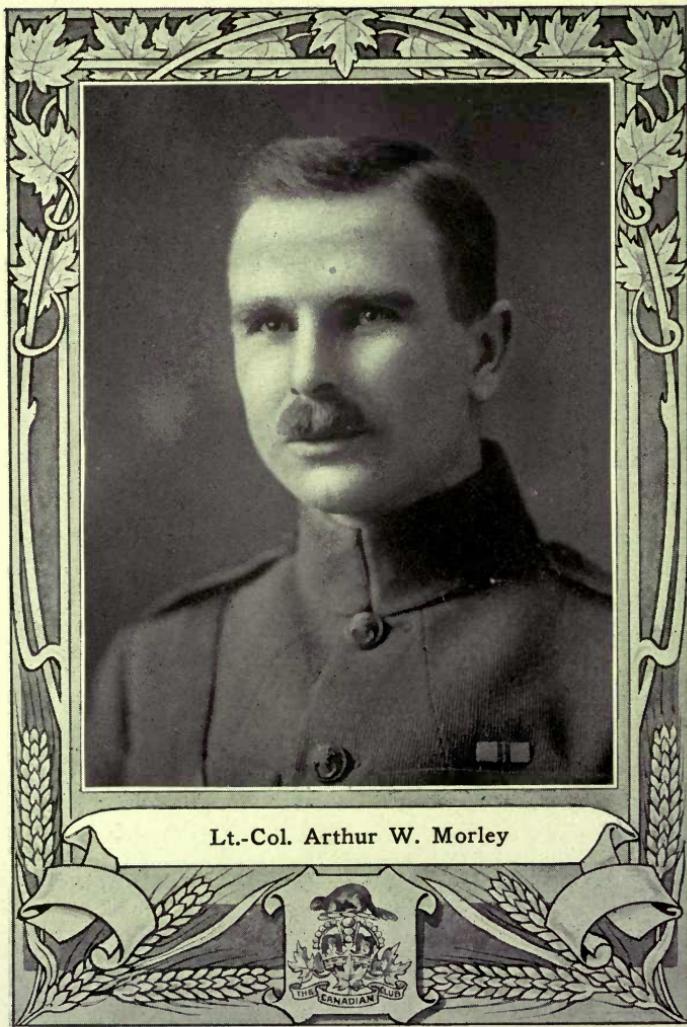
"You will wonder why the Canadians stood there, holding their ground in the face of such awful odds. The reason they did not retire was this: In the first place the order was: 'You must hold your trenches. If the enemy take your trenches, you must counter-attack and drive them back with your bayonets.' At least seven times they were driven back with the bayonet. The record of your 90th is similar; but they finally overwhelmed the front trench, about five o'clock in the evening. The order came down about that time that we were to retire. Only seventy men, another officer and myself, came out of that hell alive. The order went on down to the 90th. I understand it was about half an hour later before they were relieved.

"It is not generally understood thoroughly how well the Canadians did in that terrible battle. Had they given way, the result would have been the most terrible disaster to British arms for thousands of years. That was one of the greatest battles in the history of the Empire. The number of men engaged was close upon three-quarters of a million; the casualties more than at the historic battles of Gettysburg or Sedan; so the fact that the Canadians held the post of honor in a battle of that kind makes them well worthy of all praise. The heroism

of all was remarkable. The wounded never murmured. They made light of even the most serious hurts. They merely said: 'It is all right; I am glad we have held them off.' Perhaps you think I am praising the Canadians, to the disadvantage of their fellow-fighters; so I will add that the English and French fought nobly. There was no question of the gallantry of any of the Allies' forces.

"And what of the future? Great Britain has taken the measure, the Allies have taken the measure, of their adversary. But we will need men and more men, guns and more guns. The aeroplane, too, has played a great and important part in this war. We were a little short of aeroplanes at St. Julien and we felt the need of them. The British army has lived up to its traditions; and the time will come when the great field army in France will go against the Germans and drive them out of Flanders. But we want, I repeat, more men.

"It is the duty of those of you who remain at home to employ your business ability in active organization work, and see that every assistance is given to the men—see that they are well fed, well-clad, well-supplied. Even if you are not in the ranks, you can assist. The German has one grudge against us—that grudge seems to be that for five centuries England has dominated the world. It is world power or nothing with the Germans. But remember that the British race, though dominating the world, has never tyrannized over the weak and the helpless. It is worthy to be the dominating race and has shown it. For that reason, do everything you can to assist us in this war."



**SOME INCIDENTS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE OF
THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE****8th October, 1915**

Lt.-Colonel Arthur W. Morley, 90th Winnipeg Rifles.

After an interesting description of mobilization and camp training Lt.-Col. Morley (then Major) told how the Little Black Devils embarked for France early in February. "I recall, a few days after landing, our inspection by General French. It used to be in the old days, when British Officers came to Canada, they adopted a certain attitude toward Canadian soldiers, just because they were Canadians. But General French, when we arrived in France, inspected us in a very business-like manner. 'You represent yourselves as what you appear, and I leave it to you,' seemed to be his attitude; and we were perfectly satisfied with it. In a short time the Canadians were given parts of the British line on their own responsibility. At first, although we gained considerable experience, there was no particular opportunity to distinguish ourselves. It is true that while we were there, the great battle of Neuve Chapelle took place; but we were engaged in that battle only in a technical sense, happening to be within the zone of operations. But in these trenches we learned trench routine—how to make and improve trenches, how to look after them under shellfire.

"After some months of this, in the winter time, when it is very disagreeable moving about in what they call 'mud-mufflers,' we were sent into the line forming part of the salient at Ypres; and shortly afterwards, that great attack by the Germans took place, of which you have heard—a surprise attack, preceded by the most inhuman use of gas. I am not going to describe that Babel in any detail, but will only mention one or two incidents. The gas was first used on the French, who were on the left of the Canadians—and the Turcos gave way. The third Canadian Brigade were next; and in the

next two days' fighting, the 3rd Canadian Brigade had to fall back. The 2nd Brigade was next. Thus, the 2nd were compelled to hold the enormous gap formed where the Algerians or Turcos had fallen back and where the 3rd Canadian Brigade had left their trenches. That gap had to be stopped in some way; for an immense army of Germans were attempting to pour through in their great thrust towards Calais; endeavoring also to break up more of the line. Apparently there were not reserves sufficient. The 2nd Brigade was filled out with the 8th and the 5th Battalions. The 7th and 10th were sent to assist the 3rd. The Germans had brought up an immense army, estimated at half a million men. The 10th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade was brought up and ordered to attack them. The Germans came up by night; and the attack which followed was one of the most notable things that has occurred during the war.

"That 10th Battalion were Winnipeg men—the 100th and 106th Regiments, supported by the 16th Battalion of the 3rd Brigade. They attacked the Germans, who had, besides immensely superior forces, a great number of machine guns. They drove those Germans out of that wedge they had made. They stopped the German advance; and not only stopped that advance temporarily, but gained time for the British troops not immediately in reserve to be brought up to support the attack. It was one of the finest things that have been done by the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

"I said that in the trenches were the 8th and the 5th Battalions of the 2nd Brigade. In each of these, they had their local supports, consisting of one company immediately behind, where they could be thrown up with ease, some 600 or 800 yards to the rear. When the supports were ordered up to support the left, it happened that the officers of the two platoons were wounded and the troops could not advance further. It was then that

Hall, my sergeant-major, took hold of the remnants of these two platoons, and took them up to the extreme left trench. While making this advance, they suffered so badly that less than half of them arrived at the trench. One man in particular was very badly wounded within some twenty or thirty yards of the extreme left trench, and different men tried to help this man in. First, one man who was already wounded went out to bring him in. This man was again wounded, very severely. Another wounded man went out, and received a second wound, a mortal one. A third man tried it. He too was wounded. It seemed absolutely impossible that any man could get across that little space and live. It was then that Sergeant-Major Hall saw the men groaning there, wounded and apparently beyond assistance. He slung his rifle over his shoulder, and quite casually, yet quickly, went towards the stricken men. He picked up one of them and, though hundreds of bullets and shells stormed about him, returned to the trench and was all but safe when he received a bullet that killed instantly the man he was carrying. You have heard of Sergeant-Major Hall and how he was honored by the King. It was this feat of which I have just been telling you that made him the first Canadian of Winnipeg to win the Victoria Cross. When I tell you that not one German reached the lines of the 2nd Brigade, you can understand what our brave boys did to the Germans who advanced. We were relieved at that place on the morning of April 25th. A relief is always made in the early morning, before daylight when there is the least chance for the enemy to direct their fire. One company, No. 4, commanded by Captain Northwood, was unable to come out and had to remain. During the following day, the troops who relieved us were forced back; but I want to tell you that No. 4 Company held out until they were completely surrounded. One Winnipeg man—you all knew him, in the Y.M.C.A.—Geo. Aldritt—was a machine gun sergeant. He fired

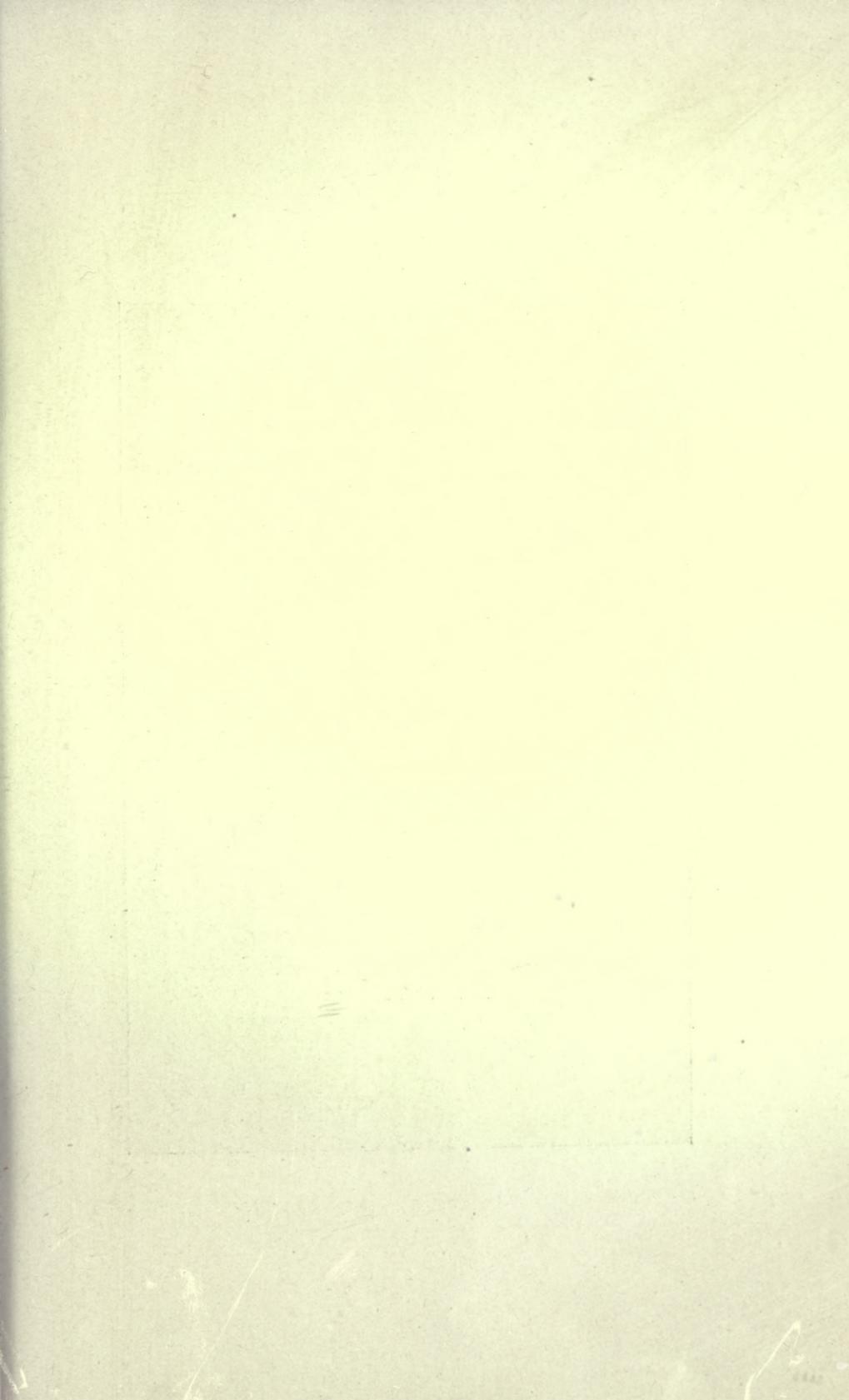
his machine until the last moment, worked it until that No. 4 company and himself were completely surrounded and cut off from the main army. That is why you find to-day some of your Winnipeg men are unfortunately prisoners of war in Germany.

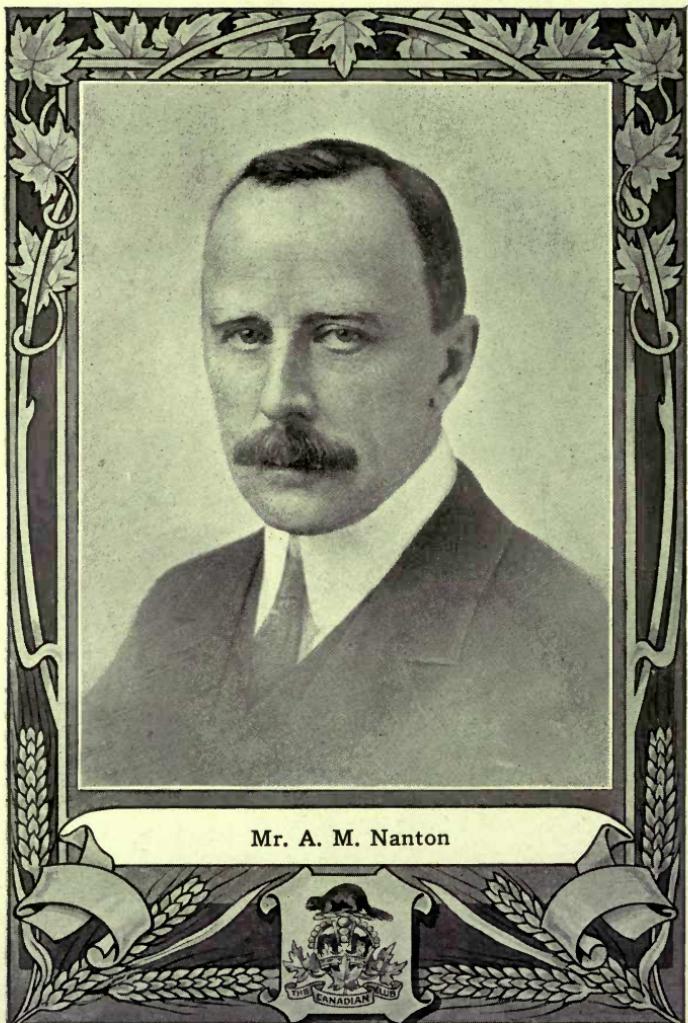
"You have seen the picture called "The Roll Call"? Well, the re-formation of the 2nd Brigade at headquarters, was like that. Of that Brigade, which originally had more than four thousand men, less than one thousand reassembled back at headquarters. By that you can understand what it cost Winnipeg to hold its line at the battle of Ypres.

"Soon afterwards we were sent to another part of the line, near Festubert where a very severe shelling took place. Capt. McMeans, commanding No. 2 Company of the 8th Brigade, was in command of a trench which had been captured from the Germans. He was being shelled most unmercifully; and when half of his company were gone, McMeans said; 'Boys, if this thing keeps up, we will not have more than a corporal's guard to go out of here;' and with that, what were left of the company marched out in good order. Shortly afterwards he was killed in that trench. About the same time, Lieuts. Scott and Passmore also fell. The 8th Battalion there lost some of its most gallant officers, and Winnipeg some of its finest young men.

"The trenches, too, have their lighter side. There are no more cheerful people connected with this war than the boys in the trenches. They make jokes about everything, especially the German shells. The officers are not excluded from their jokes. I recall one day in the trenches, when the word was passed among some of my own Tommies that some staff officers were coming down the trenches.

"'Staff officers in the trenches!' exclaimed one of the boys, 'Peace must have been declared!'"





Mr. A. M. Nanton

HOW THE DEPENDENTS OF OUR SOLDIERS ARE LOOKED AFTER

15th October, 1915

A. M. Nanton, Winnipeg, Charman Finance Committee,
Manitoba Patriotic Fund.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, a meeting was held in the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau for the purpose of deciding what should be done towards helping the dependents of the soldiers going to the front. The result of that meeting, as Mr. Nanton reminded his hearers, was the formation of the Winnipeg Patriotic Fund.

This Fund had at the beginning two purposes—the first the care of the wives, children, mothers and other dependents of the soldiers who had joined the forces; the second, the care of those in distress or want through unemployment caused by the war. This Fund was afterwards extended to become the Manitoba Patriotic Fund, embracing not only the City of Winnipeg, but the whole province. The Winnipeg organization was the first of the kind formed in the Dominion. Some time later a national organization was formed, with headquarters at Ottawa. The Manitoba body affiliated with that organization, but retained its own board of management and its moneys.

Mr. Nanton stated that the total sum received for all purposes was approximately \$830,000. Of this \$115,000 was spent in relief work. Included in that sum was some \$10,000, used for a wood camp—which was the means of giving employment to a number of men out of work during the winter. That sum was carefully expended, with the result that the value of the wood obtained totalled more than its cost. Relief in clothing, fuel, etc., was given to 2,430 families. (These were families not connected with the soldiers—merely unfortunate on account of the stress of the times.) Practically all the relief in the way of money to soldiers' de-

pendents passed through the hands of lady visitors, over one hundred in number.

The general scale of monthly assistance determined on was: To a wife, without children, \$10; wife with children, \$10 and \$5 extra for each of the first two children; allowances for additional children slightly reduced. The maximum allowance from the Fund to any family was put at \$40 per month. Widows supported by their sons also receive assistance. In cases of illness, special consideration is given to the case, but in no instance is the \$40 maximum exceeded. The following is an example of what a private's wife with two children would have to live on: Separation allowance from the government, \$20; part of husband's pay, \$15; from Patriotic Fund \$20; total per month, \$55. In cases where the wife is receiving the salary of her husband from those employers who are paying their employees' salaries while they are away at the war, she gets nothing while the husband's pay is being drawn. The allowances from the Patriotic Fund are kept up until wounded or discharged men return to Canada, or pensions are arranged. After this, it is thought that the Returned Soldiers' Fund should take care of the soldier and his family.

"This organization has been a stimulus to recruiting," Mr. Nanton pointed out. "I am not exaggerating when I say that thousands of men have called at the offices of the Fund before enlisting, with the purpose of ascertaining what would be done for their dependents if they went to the front. The work done has almost been too great to go into details about it; but I would like to tell you one or two things. In the first place, there is not one cent of cost in connection with the expenditure in the way of unemployment relief—an expenditure amounting to \$115,000. (This phase of the work is not being continued this winter). It was all done for nothing; the men and officials gave their time gratuitously. Then, in connection with the assistance given to the soldiers' dependents, the total expense during the past year has not been more than \$6,400. Of

this, some \$3,500 was paid out in salaries, and the balance disbursed in the way of printing, advertising, postage, and things of that kind. You may ask—How has this been done? Well, it could only have been done through the assistance given the Fund by the Industrial Bureau. We were given free offices; we were allowed the use of the general organization of the Bureau; and we had with us, to guide our affairs, the able Secretary of the Bureau, C. F. Roland.

"I have not got before me figures showing the exact sums raised for patriotic purposes in the provinces outside of Manitoba; but I can tell you what we have raised here. We have raised approximately \$1.43 per person in the province, and, I understand, in no other province in the Dominion of Canada has the amount as yet come up to \$1.00 per head. This comparison may seem good. Some may argue that we should stop and let some of the others come forward; but I entirely disagree with that. If the provinces outside of us are not doing so much as we are, we should go to their assistance and show them that we can not only raise money to take care of our own men that have gone to the front, but that we are able and willing to help them take care of theirs. After this war is over, there will be two kinds of men—those who did their bit—and those who did not. It seems to me that the Empire will have very little to do with those who did not."

THE WEST RE-VISITED**26th October, 1915**

The Marquis of Aberdeen and Temaire.
Governor General of Canada 1893-1898.

His Lordship remarked in rising that the experiences of the morning had reminded him of the title of a once well-known book "Looking Backward."

"You may remember that the author of that book describes himself as having been in a deep slumber for a period of many years, so that when he awoke he found himself in entirely new surroundings, in the midst of a sort of Utopia. Well, I thought of that during my brief inspection of some of the principal streets and buildings of the City of Winnipeg as it is to-day. In the case of the Utopia in which the author of the book I have mentioned found himself, there were some extraordinary changes; but in the case of Winnipeg, after all, it is the same city in regard to its spirit of enterprise and energy and determination. I have heard a great deal of this city; but seeing is believing; and I have now had an opportunity of seeing something of the wonderful physical improvements, the noble buildings, which grace your streets. One institution seems to vie with another in establishing the outward and visible manifestation of the enterprise and worth of the city and of the Dominion. No visitor can fail to be impressed by these evidences of progress. As I said before, it is the spirit which animates a community which is the essential thing; and I cannot help recalling what your distinguished former governor-general, Lord Dufferin, said about Winnipeg —that it was the 'bull's-eye of Canada.'

"I wish particularly to say that Britain is proud of the way in which this great Dominion has come for-

ward in the present supreme emergency. I would like to go further and say that the Canadian contingents have shown in a noble way what manner of men they were and are. Even in the face of great inequalities they have, not only by their distinguished conduct on the battlefield, shown their mettle, but also by the manner in which they went through their preliminary phase of camp life. Through entirely unavoidable complications they were compelled to don their uniforms and go into camp before arrangements were fully completed; and to go through this experience without a word of complaint implies a hardihood which carries out in a thoroughly manly sense the spirit of the apostolic exhortation: 'Do thou, my son, endure hardships as a good soldier!'

"There was no 'five o'clock in the morning' courage. In the face of terrific emergencies—one can imagine what it must have been to those brought up wholly unacquainted with the horrors of war to face the nervous stress of trench and cannonade—they proved themselves men and true sons of the Empire. The people of Canada have been nobly represented in those who have gone forth to fight the battles, not only of the British Empire, but in the truest sense of this great Dominion. We have all got our friends and dear ones there. I feel free to look you in the face, gentlemen, for I have a son at the front with the Canadian Scottish. I am sure that Winnipeg has done her part in a most distinguished and noble manner in regard to contribution, both of men and in help of other kinds, to the great cause of patriotism and freedom.

"Let me congratulate you on the existence of this Club, which I understand is one of a group which exists for co-operation and the interchange of ideas, and forms a sort of chain across the Dominion. My last word to you will be in connection with that building up of an ex-

cellent civic community which is going on here. One cannot think without a slight feeling of envy of the great scope for development that you have here. We know that town-planning is now very much to the fore, and is an important and scientific aspect of the movement tending to the welfare of the community. The city of the future will be planned so as to make use of the natural advantages of the site upon which it is founded. I hope the future expansion of your province and city will go on side by side with the intellectual development of the community as a whole. I offer again my hearty good wishes for the future success of the Canadian Club."

AUSTRALIA'S METHOD OF MILITARY TRAINING**4th November, 1915****Lieutenant J. J. Simons.**

Speaking on behalf of the Australian Cadets who were making a world-tour under his charge, Lieutenant Simons affirmed that they felt while moving across the Canadian section of the North American continent, as though they were receiving a new inspiration, a broader knowledge, and above all that they were enhancing their pride in the British Empire.

"While fractional difference exists, we know that on broader and bigger principles we in Australia and you in Canada stand together for the greater things in the life of the Empire. We think with one brain, we feel with one heart, and we respond to the same enthusiasms.

"We Australians are very proud of our Australian continent. How many people in the British Empire realize the extensiveness and the possibilities of that great territory in the southern seas!—sometimes misnamed an island, but actually larger than the whole of the United States. It has been the dream of that wonderful far-off continent to become the home of a great nation; and it was this dream which inspired one of our poets to sing of 'Australia, Empress of the Southern Seas.' We represent a broad expanse of territory, which has been entrusted to people of one tongue, one race, and one ideal. But while we feel an unabating pride in belonging to the great Australian nation, we have a pride that overpowers that even, and that is the fact that our continent is, and is to be, a part of the great British Empire. Our vision of the future leads us to believe that, great as have been the achievements of the British race during the past thousand years, great as

has been the development of the Empire during the 19th century, it is all only a forerunner of the greater part which the British Empire is to play in the destinies of the world.

"Of course you are all interested to know how Australia is attempting to fulfil the duty of her people as guardians of that part of the British Empire. Every energy, every resource, every suggestion of practical value made by our citizens, have entered into the work of making our continent secure against attack. We realize that we are the keepers of one of the greatest provinces of the great Imperial domain, and we know it is a heritage worth having, and worth keeping; and if worth enjoying, worth defending. How to defend it was our problem.

"We have evolved a system which is not conscription, but yet exacts compulsory service from every male who lives in Australia. Of course we have had critics who prophesied failure, who said that the scheme of practically compelling army service was un-British. But when you come to think of all the things the Britisher does by compulsion, you become amazed that we should submit to them at all. He gets educated by compulsion, to fight the battle of life in commerce and trade. Why should he not be compelled to prepare to take part in the great battle for the existence of the Empire?

"Every boy between 12 and 26 years is a member of the Australian citizen army in some capacity or other. Now, even assuming that we do not have any great increase in population during the next four or five years, our system is going to give Australia within that time 600,000 armed and trained men—fully equipped, properly trained, ready to spring to arms at a moment's notice! We are the only Britsh community that has made the experiment, and it has succeeded beyond our wildest dreams.

"Training and discipline stiffen the national fibre. With your seven or eight million people, allowing a percentage of able-bodied men proportionately similar to ours, the same system would give the Dominion of Canada nine hundred thousand men. And this military training does not interfere with the advancement of your men as citizens—in fact a trained man is a citizen improved. Now, if Canada and Australia had both had this system in force, that would have given to the Empire 1,500,000 men. Apply the same system to Great Britain, to South Africa, and to all the British possessions; and it is a very simple process of arithmetic to arrive at the total number of soldiers that would be thus made available throughout the Empire. Training is just as necessary as courage.

"Now, consider what the Empire, organized in a naval sense, has been able to accomplish. It has eclipsed even the glories of Trafalgar by wiping from the seas every German battleship and merchantman. Suppose that the armies of the British Empire had been organized as well—what would have been the result? It would have been this; to those tons of floating German junk would have been added millions of rifles and tons of big guns, rendered useless by sheer force of military superiority."

In conclusion Lieutenant Simons spoke of the pleasure that was being experienced during the party's trip across the Dominion and of the pride felt when they had read and heard of the deeds of Canadians in Flanders. Commenting upon the fact that the fibre of British citizenship is such throughout the Empire that none can lay a disturbing finger on any part without vibrations of sympathy running to the uttermost bounds, the Lieutenant found in this the real significance of the phrase: "Let us live for all time as a united British Empire."

